

Changes in AFL
And Their Meaning
By Roy Hudson—See Page 5

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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KONOTOP, 3 DONETS CITIES TAKEN Soviets Liberate More Than Half of Donets Basin ALLIES DRIVE 10 MILES INTO ITALY

The Subject Is September 9th!



Up at Cooks Local 29, AFL Headquarters, the Joint Italian-American Victory Committee is busy today. Here you see representatives from four hotel and restaurant locals discussing the big Italian-American Unity rally to be held in Madison Square Garden Thursday night. (Story on page 4.)

Murray, Green Ask Gov't Roll Back Prices

(By United Press)

Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and William Green, President of the AFL, yesterday demanded government stabilization of wages and prices to remedy industrial ills. They spoke on a Labor Day radio program with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Rent Crisis Seen Slowing Output

The prospect of serious disruption in the city's industrial life for the next several weeks confronted Mayor LaGuardia as he prepared to meet with OPA regional director Sylvan A. Joseph this morning on the rent crisis.

Thousands of families have been compelled to start frantic searches for apartments as a result of notices from landlords ordering them to move on expiration of leases Oct. 1. The search for decent apartments at reasonable rentals has, however, reached the stage of the proverbial hunt for the needle in the haystack as landlords continue to jack up rents on vacant apartments and new workers continue to flow into the city.

VOLUNTARY CONTROL FAILS

Because there is supposed to be a system of voluntary rent control in force in New York, landlords hesitate to increase rents, directly, though that hesitation is by no means universal. They are resorting to evasion of present tenants with the idea of charging higher rents to new incumbents. While the voluntary agreement not to raise rents is also supposed to include cases where there is a shift of tenants, the landlords bank on the fact that the new tenant will not know what the old one paid and will not.

(Continued on Page 4)

7 U-Boats Sunk In Bay of Biscay

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—British warships and American and RAF planes destroyed seven U-boats in the Bay of Biscay during recent operations, a joint Admiralty-Air Ministry communique announced tonight.

Franco Air Unit Fighting Soviets

(By United Press)

The London Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the United Press in New York, said Monday that the Moscow newspaper Pravda had revealed the existence of a Spanish air squadron operating with the German Luftwaffe in the USSR.

The broadcast said that the fact that Spain, apart from the Infantry Blue Division, also has an air squadron in the Soviet Union was revealed when a Spanish pilot named Eduardo Garcia was captured recently by Red Army men.

Allies Smashing to Lae and Salamaua

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Sept. 7 (UP).—American and Australian troops, advancing swiftly from New Guinea beachheads won from the surprised Japanese, have smashed to within about nine miles northeast of Lae and scored new gains below Salamaua, official reports said today.

Heavy Allied forces which swarmed ashore Saturday at an undisclosed point east of Lae, made rapid progress against the apparently disorganized enemy, said a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur who is personally directing the enveloping offensive.

The Aussies, aided by Yank engineers bringing ashore trucks, jeeps, tractors and bulldozers to tear paths into the jungle, were revealed to have brushed aside some opposition around Bulu plantation, about 14 miles from Lae, and in the vicinity of Singau plantation, six miles west of Bulu, for a total gain Saturday of 10 miles. There were no reports on Sunday's operations.

Simultaneously, Australian troops southwest of besieged Salamaua, 18 air miles southeast of Lae, stormed Japanese pill box positions to occupy the south end of Kila ridge, about a mile from the end of the Salamaua airdrome. Sharp close-contact skirmishes were reported continuing.

Allied patrols brought back reports that the Japanese have been pocketed south of the Francisco River, although the enemy has formed circular defenses approximately one mile in each direction from the jungle village of Nukuk, one mile south of the airdrome.

Emphasizing the lack of immediate organized Japanese resistance to the amphibious attack on the north shore of Hugu Gulf, the spokesman reported that a patrol of about 30 Japanese fled inland from the invasion point. Australian troops pursued the enemy, killing five snipers.

Lay Absenteeism To Shortage of Doctors, Dentists

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A report by the Office of War Information revealed today that shortages of doctors and medical facilities in industrial communities has resulted in a sharp increase in absenteeism. One survey cited by OWI showed that there has been a 68 per cent in absenteeism due to respiratory diseases lasting eight days or more, such as influenza, grippe, pneumonia and bronchitis among industrial workers.

In summarizing its findings, OWI said that "despite critical shortages at many points in the medical defenses of the nation" the picture of civilian health is "generally favorable."

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS

OWI said that the "most acute health problem affecting the nation as a whole arises out of the in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ask Parliament Recall for 2nd Front; UAW, UE Locals Ask Invasion Now

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British union leaders reacted to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Quebec radio speech, in which he indicated that a British-American invasion of western Europe would be further postponed, by demanding the immediate recall of Parliament as a means of focusing public attention on the second front issue.

"I am definitely supporting the recall of Parliament, the holding of a three-power conference and the immediate opening of a second front in Western Europe," Jack Tanner declared in an interview.

Will Lawther, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, stated: "It is folly to close one's eyes to the insistent, persistent and consistent demand of the Russians for a large-scale European front. We think such a front vital to the cause of the United Nations."

Among Labor M. P.'s backing the demand for recall of Parliament are Alex Sloan, South Ayrshire; Southport.

Trade unionists marked Labor Day yesterday with expressions jubilantly hailing the invasion of Italy and demands that this be followed in the shortest possible time by offensive action in Western Europe.

In Pittsburgh, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, issued a Victory Message on behalf of more than 50,000 war workers. To win the war this year, they vowed, labor will stay on the job.

"Labor will back the President on the immediate opening of a second front on the European continent, for international and national unity, and for the crushing of the home front defeatists," their message said.

URGE DRIVE IN WEST

CIO United Auto Workers in the big Willy-Overland plant at Toledo joyously welcomed the attack on Italy's mainland, urged its extension to the west, and coupled that with a condemnation of Senator Burton Wheeler and his moves for a negotiated peace. Members of UAW Local 12, they sent greetings to labor in Britain, the Soviet Union and China and a hope for international labor unity.

From Chicago, Grant W. Oakes, president of the CIO United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers, pledged to soldiers in invading forces that labor would step up production of necessary supplies. Hailing the invasion of Italy as the eve of its liberation, he urged landings in the west.

"When that great invasion occurs," he predicted, "then Britain and America in the west and the

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British Extend Gains Along 50-Mile Front

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 6 (UP).—Scaling the western slope of the 6,000-foot Aspromonte Range, British troops have driven 10 miles inland in Italy and are continuing steady advances all along an invasion front that now stretches 80 miles. It was announced today.

(A Madrid dispatch, quoting "most reliable" reports from Rome, said the American Seventh Army had left North Africa and was expected to strike at Naples on the Italian west coast or Bari on the east. It was also considered possible the Americans might invade Crete or Greece.

(The German DNB agency said in a broadcast heard by United Press in London that the Axis had evacuated Southern Calabria along with its civilian population without interference from the Allies.)

The British captured the small town of San Stefano in their drive onto the Aspromonte and at the same time knocked out the late Axis mountain batteries which had been shelling Allied traffic in the Messina Strait, front reports revealed. The Strait is now entirely open to Allied shipping with virtually no interference from Axis planes.

FEELER RESISTANCE
Along the coasts of the boot the advance was slower due to extensive demolitions but nowhere were the British and Canadians meeting more than a feeble resistance from small groups of Italians.

About 1,000 more prisoners were taken, boosting the total for the three-day campaign to 3,000.

The Germans were reported deeply holed up in the hills farther north, their High Command evidently watching to see where and when the huge Allied forces still held in reserve would strike.

The front now ran from east of Sagnara on the top of the toe, back along the coast to Scilla, thence inland to San Stefano, back to the coast at Reggio and from there south to Melito. Several small inland towns and Motta San Giovanni near Melito had been captured.

Carrying on a smashing offensive against Italian airfields and communications up the flank of the boot, Allied bombers Sunday flew as far as Viterbo, 45 miles north of Rome, where Flying Fortresses showered high explosive and fragmentation bombs on the Viterbo airfield. Billy Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers attacked two fields in the Cassanese area above Naples while another Mitchell formation attacked the coastal railway bridge at Minturno, northwest of Naples.

Red Army Only 7 1/2 Miles From Stalino

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Konotop, 127 miles north-east of Kiev and the key to defense of that city, fell today to the Red Army along with Slavyansk, Kramatorsk and Makeevka in the Donets Basin, a Soviet communique announced tonight.

The Soviets were now headed for Bakhmach, junction of main line railroads 15 miles southwest of Konotop, and in the Donets Basin at Makeevka they were only 7 1/2 miles from Stalino, 12th city of the USSR.

The Soviet communique announced the capture of more than 100 towns in the Konotop-Bakhmach offensive and more than 100 more in the Donets Basin, in advances of up to 15 1/2 miles.

More than 90 towns and villages were taken in the drive south of Bryansk in gains of 12 1/2 miles, the communique said as recorded from the Moscow Radio, and improvement of positions was noted both west and southwest of Kharkov and on the Smolensk Front. Konotop was one of the great German bases on what used to be the Kharkov Front. Bakhmach, whose fall was expected at any time, is even more important. Railroads radiate from it to Kiev, Gomel, Bryansk, Kursk and Odessa.

The Red Army communique, announcing the capture of Konotop, cited the Red Army's new gains as having been made in the Bakhmach direction, in evident anticipation of a new triumph.

Moscow dispatches reported that the Red Army had now recaptured more than one-half of the immensely rich Donets Basin.

Nineteen towns, all mining and industrial centers,

(Continued on Page 2)



The Red Army, smashing forward from Smolensk to the Sea of Azov, yesterday took the key railroad junction of Konotop, in the direction of Kiev, captured three major cities in the rich Donets Basin and drove to within 7 1/2 miles of Stalino. Near Smolensk and in the Bryansk sector, crushing Soviet troops took some 90 inhabited points.

Going Home--Soviets Returning to Ukraine

By Henry Shapiro
United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT (Delayed) (UP).—The Ukraine, once the breadbasket of Russia, is a semi-wilderness. Almost 50 per cent of its rich, black earth lies fallow.

One of Russia's most mechanized agricultural areas before the war, the Ukraine now has been reduced to the most primitive methods of cultivation. Women and children wander barefoot over the parched earth, foraging for food.

The scars of war are everywhere. Villages are masses of rubble. Wrecks of trucks, tanks and guns litter the landscape.

During a trip lasting several days I could count on the fingers of my hands the number of intact farmhouses seen in the area where rivers once flowed peacefully through rich cherry and apple orchards and sunflower and wheat farms immortalized in Russian literature.

PRE-WAR PARADISE

I was familiar with this area north of Kharkov and west of the Severn-Donets River. I toured it several years before the war and well remember its black earth, green rolling hills and hundreds of villages nestling in the valleys and clean, white-washed peasant huts studding the colorful foliage.

Now the villages are virtually deserted. This is the area northwest of Belgorod where for the past six weeks raged one of the bloodiest

(Continued on Page 2)

Approaching the Kiev Bridgehead

By a Veteran Commander

THE German defenses of the Dnieper in the Kiev sector comprise a huge kind of bridgehead which sits in the great westward bend of the river and is roughly bordered by the river and the broken line stretching from the bridge across the Dnieper of the Chernigov-Ovruch-Sarny railroad and hence to the key junction of Nezhin and down to the railroad crossing of Cherkassy. This bridgehead is about 150 miles long and some 70 miles deep in the center. It has the shape of an elongated diamond.

On the War Fronts

The Red Army Group commanded by General Rokossovski is now barely 45 miles from the key junction of Nezhin. It has outflanked Konotop and it is in the process of outflanking Bakhmach (which is more important). The long awaited capture of Khutor-Mikhailovski frees Rokossovski's right flank and it will now be able to fan out in the direction of Pohor and the key junction of Unecha which is in the rear of Bryansk (on the line to Gomel).

Before Kharkov the capture of the junction of Mereia which is only a few miles from the metropolis two weeks AFTER the capture of Kharkov shows how stubborn the German defense is, especially along the line of the Middle Donetz which the Germans are trying to hold up like a "roof" over their entire right wing. They are afraid of the roof caving in on the heads of their Donetz and Crimea groups and are fighting like possessed to hold up that roof.

But while they are holding up the roof, the eastern "wall" is caving in fast and the greater part of the Donetz Basin is back in Soviet hands.

It is clear that the Red Army, proceeding, very carefully, has not been able to risk a big blow southward from Kharkov to head off the German armies streaming out of the Donbas through the junctions of Lozovaya and Sineleikovo. It would seem that the Germans will be able to back up to the Dnieper without suffering a "super-Stalingrad" . . . unless they show themselves too stubborn as far as defense of the Crimea is concerned. However, because of the "frontal decimation" the Germans are suffering daily. In the final analysis their losses will be practically as great, if less spectacular because they are spread over a longer period of time and announced daily instead of in a lump.

ALLIED troops are enlarging their place d'armes in Calabria and are holding the ground west of the line Palmi-Melito. Axis resistance is very weak and there is no evidence of German troops as yet. The Germans are talking of "elastic defense" here, too. While this term on the Soviet Front means "retreat," in Calabria it means simply absence as far as the Germans are concerned.

Allied Air Forces have switched to the attack on German airfields in Western Europe which some interpret as a sign of momentous events. However, it must be admitted that such switches have taken place before and were not followed by invasion.

A POWERFUL force from Gen. MacArthur's command has landed on the Gulf of Huon east of the New Guinea base of Lae and has cut both Lae and Salamaua from their supply port of Finichaven. General MacArthur personally led the assault which met little opposition.

AMERICAN bombers flew 2,000 miles round trip to blast the Japanese installations on the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, while other Allied planes bombed the enemy in Burma and around Hong Kong.

THE Yugoslav Army of Liberation has captured the northern Adriatic port of Susak which may have a vital importance in case of an Allied jump from Italy into the Balkans. (Susak is not far from Fiume).

Red-Baiters Set Back At U. S. Croat Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—The sixth convention of the Croatian Fraternal Union which opened Aug. 31 in Chicago and will remain in session at least another week, has added its strength and numbers to the "win-the-war" forces in America today.

Numbering 80,000 members, the Croatian Fraternal Union is the largest single Croatian organization in the country. The results of its convention will determine whether the Croatian Congress, organized in the spring of this year and representing close to a million Croatians, will continue to exist with its program of full support in the war against Hitler and to the national liberation of army of Yugoslavia and its struggle against the fifth column element in America.

The division of forces which emerged even before the convention opened was around this central question. The division of delegates was in four groups: The progressive party and the present party who together presented a joint program and the pro-fascist group divided into the Butkovich Petrack party and the Bolch Kovach group.

The progressive party combining with the present party against the red-baiting and open fascist delegates elected Vjekoslav Manich as chairman from the 282 delegates. In the election of convention vice presidents the candidates Martin Krasich, first vice president and Ivan Krmarich as second vice president of the two democratic groups received even larger majorities. In the election of the three candidates for convention secretary, the Croatian Fraternal Union broke a precedent when the progressive were elected by unanimous vote.

Following the victory of the progressives, an overwhelming vote was taken to invite Ban (Governor)

thousands of tons of gasoline, captured important trophies including tommyguns, rifles, machineguns, food and munitions. Last Spring the Germans dispatched stronger punitive expeditions against the guerrillas than ever before. Judging from the number of troops as well as from numerous documents, the enemy set for himself the far-reaching aim of clearing his rear of guerrillas. In preparation for the punitive expedition, the Germans buried all the villages for ten to fifteen miles around the forests and drove to the

British Union Official Hit for Finnish Talks

Bombers Block Vital Pass



This is the highway leading through the Brenner Pass, key supply route between Germany and Italy through the Alps, which was blasted by three formations of Flying Fortresses. The huge U. S. bombers ripped huge holes in the pass a few hours before Allied invasion of Italy.

Patriot Returns to Brazil--and Jail

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 6 (ICN).—The exiled Brazilian patriot, Pedro Motta Lima, returned to his homeland when the war against the fascist Axis began, to offer his services to his country. But, says the Argentine poet, Raul Gonzalez Tunon, in an article in El Siglo, the patriot Motta Lima was given an eight-year prison sentence for his pains.

Gonzalez Tunon tells of his meetings with Motta Lima and Jorge Amado during the Spanish Civil War, when the latter two were both exiles from Brazil, and of the sympathy they all had for the Spanish people.

"Later I lost sight of him, when I returned to Chile," the poet went on.

"When Brazil went to war against the Axis, he and Jorge Amado and the other Brazilian democrats in Argentina went back to Rio de Janeiro. They were jailed. After a while Amado and others were set free, but a heavy sentence lay over Motta Lima because of his part in the events of 1935. The great journalist had inspired the Liberation Alliance in his newspaper, Accion Democratica.

CONDEMNED TO 8 YEARS "Thinking America protested this blow against patriotism. Now we receive news that fills us with confusion. Pedro Motta Lima has been condemned to eight years in prison. This is happening in Brazil, his fatherland, to which he returned when it was in danger from Nazi threats.

"It is said that in his country there still prevails certain Munichite integralist influence, certain pressure from enemies of democracy who are still committing crimes against free thought, as in Argentina under the dark rule of the political police. Over the great country of Machado de Assis, Trádes de Nabuco and Euclides da Cunha, of great American poets and writers, lies an ignominious shadow.

"We thought that Prestes was going to gain freedom, and here an anti-fascist patriot is condemned to eight years in prison. . . . "It is not possible! Motta Lima, like Prestes, Codovilla, Troise, Mariani and the anti-fascist prisoners of Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, like all the anti-fascist political and intellectual prisoners of America, must be rescued! The rulers of Brazil must listen to the outcry of America!"



Twice Encircled, Smolensk Guerrillas Broke Out to Rout Nazi Garrisons

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Heaviest losses to the German occupation forces were caused by the guerrillas in the Smolensk Region in the past eight to nine months, observes Colonel A. Prokhorov in Pravda. (It was during this period that the Red Army seized the initiative).

The guerrilla detachments of the Smolensk region wiped out thousands of German soldiers and officers, derailed 350 and supply trains, destroyed 74 tanks, 20 planes, 1,600 trucks, armored cars and tractors, and blew up 173 bridges, burned

rear and partly destroyed the civilian population. Nevertheless, says Colonel Prokhorov, the result of the great and costly efforts of the German Command is insignificant. For example, one of the detachments of the Smolensk guerrillas under the command of a former village school teacher, after successful operations last Spring and a 110-mile raid through the enemy rear, paused in the area of Whitver. The Germans dispatched against this guerrilla unit a cavalry brigade, an infantry division and

Churchill Asks For U.S.-Anglo Post War Unity

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill made a frank plea today for post-war British-American cooperation, military as well as political, as absolutely essential to the safety of the two nations and to world security.

Speaking in Harvard's Memorial Hall, where President James B. Conant awarded him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, Churchill said that the United States, "in many ways the leading community in the civilized world," could not hope to escape the responsibility which went with its power.

At present, Churchill said, the United States and Britain were fighting as one nation with the British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff committee under the leadership of himself and President Roosevelt and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower directing Allied operations in the Mediterranean. "Now in my opinion," Churchill said, "it would be a most foolish and imprudent act on the part of our governments, or either of them, to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over."

"For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world we are bound to keep it working as one nation with the British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff committee under the leadership of himself and President Roosevelt and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower directing Allied operations in the Mediterranean. "Now in my opinion," Churchill said, "it would be a most foolish and imprudent act on the part of our governments, or either of them, to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over."

Churchill did not go into the details of a possible world organization to prevent aggression. But as regards the future organization, he said:

"I am here to tell you that whatever form your system of world security may take, however the nations are grouped and ranged, whatever derogations are made from national sovereignty for the sake of the larger synthesis, nothing will work soundly or for long without the united effort of the British and American people."

Vast Allied Air Armadas Blast Europe

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ouncement of the Fortresses' target, but radio Berlin said the big daylight bombers had returned to base new devastation on the flaming Ludwigshafen-Mannheim area and had blasted the Wurttemberg-Baden sector, 50 miles further south.

Four separate Allied daylight attacks were under way before 8:30 A. M. today, led by two waves of U. S. Marauder medium bombers that ripped up the railroad yards at Rouen in northern France and set fire to oil storage depots nearby. RAF Mitchell bombers followed up with a smashing raid on the Nazi shipyards and drydocks at Boulogne that set fires raging throughout the target area. Other formations battered at German air bases in northern France and the Low Countries.

Letters Tell Nazis On East Front of Raid Havoc

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (ICN).—German soldiers on the Eastern Front are learning about the terrific bombing raids of the RAF and American and Canadian fliers, the testimony of prisoners captured by the Red Army reveals.

Says Senior Corporal Kurt Gesterberger, who had been home a few days on furlough: "Just before I got to Kassel, 500 RAF bombers raided the city. Two-thirds of the city was wiped out."

Says Corporal Johann Beiler: "My mother wrote from Essen that everybody is on edge from the bombings. Many express anger at Goering's assurances that not a single bomb would drop on German cities."

Corporal Hans Jukenburg got a letter from Wuppertal, saying: "Every day the siren screams. You can go mad here. Did you know there was a big RAF raid on Wuppertal? It was the most terrible night we ever lived through."

rear and partly destroyed the civilian population. Nevertheless, says Colonel Prokhorov, the result of the great and costly efforts of the German Command is insignificant. For example, one of the detachments of the Smolensk guerrillas under the command of a former village school teacher, after successful operations last Spring and a 110-mile raid through the enemy rear, paused in the area of Whitver. The Germans dispatched against this guerrilla unit a cavalry brigade, an infantry division and

special cyclist and motorized companies. TWICE ENCIRCLED In the course of three days, the guerrilla detachment was twice encircled, but every time outwitting the German Generals Poile and Hopfgarten, they slipped out of the encirclement, striking blows at the numerically stronger enemy forces. During the third encirclement, the guerrillas broke the enemy ring at its strongest point, routing the headquarters of the punitive forces and capturing valuable documents.

Slav Partisans Fight--Exile Gov't Rewrites

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Here is another example of how the Mikhailovich legend—rather soiled by now, and hanging in tatters—is industriously woven by the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile in London.

On Saturday, Aug. 28, the Daily Worker published a dispatch to Inter-Continental News quoting the radio "Free Yugoslavia," about the "surrender of an entire regiment of Croatian conscripts to the liberation forces." This Croat regiment, "including its officers, . . . not only surrendered but continued to fight on the side of the partisans," the story said.

And then, exactly a week later, on Saturday, Sept. 4, dispatches from London which relied on the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile said that "Hundreds of Croat soldiers, including an entire artillery regiment, have deserted the Axis puppet regime and joined the guerrilla forces of Gen. Drass Mikhailovich."

It is clear that the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile is continuing its old trick of taking down the "Free Yugoslavia" broadcasts, re-writing them so as to credit all victories to Mikhailovich, and handing them out as their own dispatches to the American press agencies. What is expected to get them in the end, it is hard to say. But certainly two groups of people know the facts: the people of Yugoslavia, and the readers of the Daily Worker.

Going Home--Soviets Returning to Ukraine

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ing in the fields west of Kharkov where the third German panzer division had been routed. With grim fatalism and oblivious to danger lurking at every step they worked along immediately behind a sapper battalion two days after a giant tank battle had raged over the same land, on which still lay German bodies and smoldering tanks.

Col. Vladimir Teyzlin of the Red Army's outstanding engineers, told me at the municipal demining headquarters in Kharkov that the Germans, finally convinced they could not hold the city, decided to blow it up. They planted a rich variety of mines and booby traps in the most important public buildings and apartment houses.

All of Kharkov is plastered with signs "Building checked, mines discovered," or "mines not discovered, building safe."

Dozens of new discoveries are reported daily to headquarters. According to Teyzlin Soviet sappers have developed a special detection instinct and can spot mines almost intuitively. All minesappers are volunteers of long experience and still there are a number of casualties in their ranks.

Specially-trained dogs are used widely by them to sniff for the odor given off by the chemicals in some mines. When they smell a mine the dogs lay down and draw the sapper's attention.

Lay Absenteeism to Shortage of Doctors

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creasing shortage of doctors and dentists."

The lowest death rate on record in 1942, although somewhat higher so far this year, was the apparent cause for the optimistic conclusions reached by OWI.

It was understood that studies being made by the Senate Education and Labor subcommittee headed by Senator Claude Pepper are by no means as optimistic and point to the conclusion that the shortage of doctors and health facilities is not yet fully recurred in the toll taken by preventable sickness and disease.

By far the most controversial point in the OWI report is its uncritical presentation of the work of the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission, which is controlled by the reactionary heads of the American Medical Association.

The Procurement and Assignment Service has been widely criticized for neglecting the health problems of industrial workers in taking doctors for the armed services.

MEDICAL AID ACUTE The OWI report states that, striking a national average, there is now one doctor to every 1,587 people in the country, which is close to the ratio of one to every 1,500 considered desirable from a health standpoint.

The report also shows that there is nothing like even distribution of the shrinking number of doctors available. Studies of 33 communities in 16 states showed that "there is urgent need in 20 of these communities for additional medical, dental and nursing personnel."

One of these studies dealt with Rep. Martin Dies' bailiwick of Orange County, Texas, where the population has jumped from 17,332 to 62,000 and where there are three important shipyards working 24 hours a day.

In 1940 Orange County had one doctor to every 1,925 of the population. But in 1943 this ratio had dropped to one doctor in every 5,000 of the population.

Survey of an Alabama war production center showed that the shortage of doctors and medical facilities is even more acute for Negroes than

Deakin Had No Authority, Says Gov't Spokesman

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the British Transport and General Workers Union, was sharply criticized this week by labor and government for conducting peace negotiations in Stockholm recently with Eero Vuori, chairman of the Finnish Trades Union Congress.

Following reports of the negotiations, a British foreign office spokesman declared that Deakin "had been given no authority to discuss peace with Finnish representatives or to act in any way as an intermediary for transmission of such proposals. British subjects are not authorized to engage in discussions with enemy nations."

In an interview here, Deakin confirmed that he had received peace proposals in Stockholm from Vuori and said: "I see no reason why a representative of the British trade union movement has done anything unreasonable by discussing the feelings of the Finnish trade unionists."

He admitted that it was "fairly obvious" that Vuori's interview with him had taken place with the knowledge of the Finnish government, and asserted that "it is reasonable for those with common interests to hold discussions."

Labor officials criticized Deakin on the grounds that "there can be no common interests between a British trade union leader and an active supporter of a government fighting with the Nazis against democracy." Vuori, they point out, is responsible for the severe repression of militant Finnish trade unionists.

Subjects discussed by Deakin and Vuori included: the possibility of securing a Russian guarantee of Finnish sovereignty; the unwillingness of the Finns, after peace is signed, to cooperate with the Red Army in the expulsion of Nazi divisions from Lapland; and chances of the Allies supplying Finland with food and fuel.

At a convention of the Finnish Trades Union Congress held in Helsinki early in June, strong opposition to Vuori and to the Finnish government was expressed. Under pressure from many delegates, Vuori was forced to recognize that "the authorities violate elementary principles of democracy and in particular deprive the trade unions of the right to discuss the government's policy."

A number of delegates openly opposed the government's military alliance with Nazi Germany and expressed indignation at the refusal of Vuori to permit discussion of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Finland from the war.

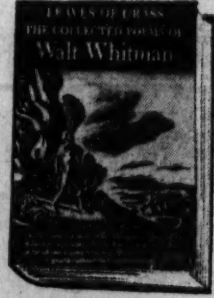
Turkish Press Hails Invasion

ISTANBUL, Sept. 6 (UP).—Editorials in Istanbul newspapers today unanimously attacked great importance to the first Allied assault on the European fortress, with the majority hailing the invasion of Italy as the beginning of the end for the Axis.

The pro-Allied newspaper "TAN" said it is "impossible to foresee the reverberations an Italian surrender would have on the Balkans and other European countries, but it is clear the European war is entering its most important phase."

The neutral newspaper "Yakit," said the Allies "shortly can occupy the southern part of the Italian boot and then take Dalmatia, opening a road to Vienna."

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Watch The Worker

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12

Food Cooperation For Pacific Isles

CANBERRA, Sept. 6 (UP).—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that henceforth Australia and New Zealand would cooperate in supplying food to the Pacific Islands.

The decision followed a conference among representatives of New Zealand and Australia, the French National Committee of Liberation and the U. S. Office of Economic Warfare.

The plans will be administered by a Pacific Supply Division to be set up within the Australian Department of Supply.

Celebrate 133rd Year of Alberdi

BUENOS AIRES (Via Montevideo), Sept. 6 (ICN).—The past week saw the 133rd anniversary of the birth of Juan Bautista Alberdi, who had great influence on Argentine public life, and whose works contributed to consolidation of the Republic's institutions.

City Falls Down on Food Crop Volunteers

1,500 Needed In Next Few Days To Save Fruits

Unless some 1,500 New York City residents volunteer within the next few days for gathering the vegetable and fruit crops on farms in the state, much of this valuable crop will be lost.

The regional office of the War Manpower Commission delivered this warning as 80 of 150 volunteers thus far obtained, prepared to leave for upstate this morning from the 42nd St. docks of the Hudson River Dayline. The volunteers were assigned by the U. S. Employment Service, which maintains a Farm Employment office at 44 E. 23rd St.

The situation on the state's food front has reached the crisis stage with the coming of the harvesting season. In the upstate areas, school openings have been deferred to permit high school students to participate in the harvesting, and drives for volunteers have been conducting in the cities and the rural communities. But T. M. Hurd, state director of Farm Manpower, whose job it is to mobilize 30,000 volunteers to help man the farms, says that upstate can't do the job alone. New York City will have to assist, or it, and the war effort, will suffer a considerable food loss.

Because of the acute situation, WMC is appealing for workers to come up even if only for one week. The average apple picker, it claims, can make about \$6 a day. An expert can run it up to \$8 a day. Those who go up for more than a week will have part or all of their carfare paid.

The fact that there is now a critical situation on state farms is due, in considerable degree, to the hostility toward labor which is part of the makeup of Governor Dewey's chief farm advisers. As leaders of the notorious "Farm Bloc," they are bitter enemies of the trade union movement.

Labor, however, is considered the only force in New York City which could have done the job of organizing the large body of volunteers needed to salvage the crop. In some of the midwest states, trade unions have been able to organize large groups of volunteers to aid the farmers with their crops.

In New York labor has not been enlisted though the need for this army of volunteers was foreseen and the call for them issued several months ago.

While special appeals to high school children to spend the last week of their vacations on upstate farms have been made by the WMC, this alone will not do the job, officials say. An immediate crusade by New York workers is needed. Participants can come from non-essential industries, which can spare workers for a few weeks without damage to the war effort, workers who may be temporarily idle because of slack work and housewives.

Cleveland C.P. Files Petitions For Candidate

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The Communist Party of Cleveland-Friday night filed 4,000 signatures nominating Arnold S. Johnson, the party's state secretary, as candidate in the November non-partisan election for Cleveland Board of Education.

The petitions filed contain more than twice the 1,886 signatures required for nomination. Gus Hall, county secretary of the Communist Party of Cuyahoga County, announced that more than 100 people had participated in the petition drive, obtaining the 4,000 signatures in a period of two weeks. In the city of Akron, 1,000 signatures each were filed for Ben Atkins, Negro leader and Summit County chairman of the Communist Party, and Amos B. Murphy, local party leader, both candidates for Councilman-at-large. Five hundred and twenty-four signatures are required for nomination.

Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons X and Y are valid through Oct. 2. Coupon Z, last in Ratton Book Two, will be valid until Sept. 5 and expire Oct. 2.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons R, S, T, in War Ratton Book Two are valid through Sept. 20. Coupons U, V, W, are now valid through Oct. 20.

SHOES: No. 16 coupon in War Ratton Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons of a household.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ratton Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through Oct. 31. For home canning, five pounds each is available on coupon 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

WAR RATIONING BOOK THREE: Series A brown stamps in Ratton Book Three will be valid on Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series

Mayor Probes Gambling Cops-- But What About Pro-Axis Drew?

By Harry Raymond

When Mayor LaGuardia launched what was called a "sweeping investigation" last week into an alleged tie-up between members of the Police Department and underworld gambling syndicates, the question of what happened to the probe into pro-Axis activities of some of the cops was again being raised in various leading city circles.

In fact, not a word on the disposition of the case of Patrolman James LeRoy Drew, police officer charged with being actively linked with persons engaged in anti-war, pro-Hitler and anti-Semitic activities, has come from official sources for more than a month.

Drew has been back on his old beat in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn since July 16 when Deputy Commissioner Michael A. Lyons at a departmental trial restored him to duty pending a final decision.

THE DREW CASE

The question is: Has there been a final decision in the Drew Case? If a decision was made, what is it? If no decision has been made, why not?

Late in July the Mayor stated no city employee guilty of spreading race hatred or defeatist propaganda would be tolerated on the job.

O. John Rogge, special U. S. assistant attorney general, in charge

of the prosecution of 85 persons indicted for conspiracy to interfere with the morale of the armed forces, has received data from Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands setting forth serious charges against Patrolman Drew.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Martin Callagy filed a brief in July with Deputy Commissioner Lyons petitioning for the removal of the cop from the force on the basis of testimony at the departmental trial.

ANTI-SEMITIC ACTIVITY

Among the charges leveled at Patrolman Drew by Commissioner Herlands was one that he aided in the printing and distribution of anti-Jewish literature—pamphlets and leaflets—designed for the purpose of "spreading such racial prejudice."

It was also brought out at the trial that Drew associated with Joseph E. McWilliams, fascist rabble-rouser; anti-Semite; Ernest P. Elmhurst, alias Fleischkopf, Nazi agent; Thomas J. Quinlan, alias Tom Ford, alias Vincent J. McManus, alias Julius Hummel Jr., convicted draft dodger, and Thomas Thornton, Army deserter.

Drew was likewise charged with contributing financially to at least

four organizations at a time they were under federal indictment for sedition.

Long before the Mayor got his present investigation going into the tie-up between members of the police force and the gambling ring, his mailbags were full of protests against the police trial decision to return Drew to active duty.

He indicated there would be action on the matter.

CACCHIONE ACTS

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, then asked the City Council to act. His resolution calling on the Mayor and Police Commissioner Valentine to remove Drew at once from active duty was denied action by the ruling clique of the Council. The resolution was left to gather dust in a Council committee. And today the anti-Semitic cop continues to make his rounds as usual.

Has the Drew case been closed by the investigating and law enforcement agencies? Has Patrolman Drew been quietly whitewashed? Or will Commissioner Valentine's investigation into gambling be broadened to include a deeper probe into cops with Axis sympathies.

The people of New York expect quick and decisive action against such police officers as Patrolman Drew.

Asked to Return--Later



These two fighters weren't afraid of Hitler, so Arthur Caffey, 3, and his brother Johnny, 5, packed their bag and gun and left Jamaica Plain, Mass., for Boston to do something about it. But the U. S. Marines, after "interviewing" them, deferred their enlistments.

Pro-Fascist Runs For Detroit Council

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—Virgil Chandler, official of the Seven-Mile-Fenelon Improvement Association and close friend of the fascist Parker Sage and Garland Alderman, has filed to run for the City Council in the October 5 election.

Chandler, who was the first to break into public print with praise for Prosecutor William

Dowling, who whitewashed the fifth column and Axis agents of all responsibility for the anti-Negro insurrection of June 21, will use his candidacy to spread his vicious anti-Negro propaganda. His meetings will be a forum where race hatred will play the major role.

Chandler, together with Parker Sage and Garland Alderman, leaders of the National Workers League, has been indicted by the Federal authorities for the instigation of the bloodshed at the Sojourner Truth riot more than a year and

a half ago. In last year's state election primary, Chandler had run for state representative on a white supremacy program.

Two weeks have elapsed since the sensational arrest of six Nazi spies in the revelation by the FBI that two of the spies were members of the National Workers League, thereby establishing the direct connection of these agents with the anti-Negro and anti-Semitic activity of the League.

STILL FOOT-LOOSE

The Daily Worker has revealed that Tony Lammoretto, associate of Parker Sage and former organizer of the Society of Tool and Die Craftsmen which was used by Sage for his subversive activities, has been identified from photographs appearing in a national magazine as one of the rioters dragging a Negro victim from a stretcher.

But during these two weeks, Prosecutor Dowling has not let out a peep. Parker Sage continues to be free. Tony Lammoretto, as far as the Daily Worker can determine is still free. Charles F. Dexter, League leader continues to work for the Ford Motor Company although it was announced that the spies had the Ford Motor Company under special observation.

The Governor's Committee on the riots has not felt it necessary to reconsider its opposition to the calling of a grand jury investigation in the light of the information made public by the FBI. Instead, the state is making lots of noise over an investigation into graft payments to state officials, which have not yet resulted in one single indictment.

State C. P. Calls Sept. Control Drive

The State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call to every Branch for special quarterly meetings during the week of Sept. 14 or Sept. 21 "for the purpose of carrying through a September Membership Control." The call, included in a statement on the objectives of the membership control, stressed the urgent tasks facing the Communist Party in this period and urged the fullest mobilization of the Communist Branches to complete these tasks successfully.

The full statement of the New York State Communist Committee follows: The crucial war issues facing the people of our country today—issues from which flow the tasks of labor and the Communists in the coming New York elections—demand the fullest understanding and activity of every member of the Communist Party in this state. The very grave dues situation in the New York Party indicates the need for immediate, emergency measures to contact, clarify and mobilize the entire membership for the big tasks which face us.

To this end the New York State Committee calls upon every Branch of the Party to hold a special Quarterly meeting during the week of Sept. 14 or Sept. 21 for the purpose of carrying through a September Membership Control. The objectives of the September Membership Control are as follows:

1.—To contact personally every Party member to attend the quarterly meeting to discuss the political issues of the elections and to adopt a Branch Campaign Plan which will involve every member in one aspect or another of the election work.

2.—To collect every member's dues through the month of September.

3.—To give special attention to contacting the new members, to discuss the issues with them and to involve them in the election campaign.

4.—To insure that every member of the Communist Party and his family registers to vote in the coming elections.

Leaders of the State and County Committees will be present in County and Section headquarters on Sept. 14 and on Sept. 21 to receive the reports of the Branches on the number of members who have been contacted.

The State Committee calls upon every Party member to attend the quarterly meeting of his Branch and to pay his dues now through the month of September. All Party leaders and functionaries in the Counties, Sections and Branches are urged to spare no effort to guarantee the success of the September Membership Control as a necessary preparation for the great tasks which face our Party in the coming days.

Correction

A story in yesterday's Daily Worker dealing with the Town Hall meeting arranged by the Upper Flatbush-Crown Heights CIO Community Council for Wednesday evening contained an unfortunate typographical error. Line six should have read: "Community Council of the CIO."

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Court Martial Officer Who Shot Negro

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Sept. 6 (UP).—Col. William T. Colman, deputy commander of the Selfridge Field Air Base, entered a plea of innocent when arraigned before a court martial of nine colonels today on charges of shooting a Negro soldier and misappropriating government property.

Seven charges, alleging violations of five articles of war, were placed against Colman, who has been held under military arrest since May 5, following the shooting of his Negro chauffeur, Pfc. William McRae, of Morven, N. C. McRae was recovered from his wounds since that time and has returned to duty.

Colman also was charged with illegal procurement of personnel, including the "fraudulent and unlawful procurement of the transfer of Pvt. (now Lieutenant) Benson Ford, son of Edsel Ford, to Selfridge Field on Oct. 15, 1942."

It also was charged that Colman procured or attempted to procure the transfer of 10 other persons to Selfridge by "false statements as to their qualifications."

Colman originally was scheduled for trial before a court martial composed of 10 colonels but Col. Gilbert T. Collier, of the Columbia, S. C., Army air base, was dismissed by peremptory challenge.

This Happened at Utah Army Camp--A Letter from a Negro

By Eugene Gordon

Persons who wonder at the discontent or unhappiness of Negro troops may find an answer in the letters these men write. One such letter, addressed to an uncle back home and forwarded to the Daily Worker, describes the soldier's feelings and the feelings of other Negro enlisted men going to meet fascism on the battlefield.

Members of a Negro outfit, scheduled for overseas duty temporarily encamped at Kearns, Utah, sought to eat in the post exchange. They were told to get to hell out. No Negroes allowed! When they entered the post theatre they were ordered to sit on the "colored" side.

They didn't get out of the post exchange, and dire threats with clubs and guns didn't budge them. They didn't sit on the "colored" side in the theatre, so the officer in charge ordered them to leave. They refused. He called in white soldiers (quoting the letter) "with machine guns, rifles, grenades, etc., while we had not even rocks."

This ruse failed, whereupon the officer demanded of "the mob" (as he characterized the Negro troops) what it wanted. "We explained what this mob wanted—how we couldn't eat in any place in Salt Lake City; how we received the worst of the food, equipment and housing facilities. He didn't like our explanations. . . . They picked up about 10 fellows to send to the guardhouse, but the entire company (about 150 men) were going to follow their buddies there. . . . There were too many for the guardhouse, so he let them go. He was angry as hell."

attitude of our post commander—Colonel Converse R. Lewis was his name.

"That wasn't the end of it, though. After about three days we were released from the guardhouse. I should be in the radio school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., but I (and nearly 1,500 others) have been shipped to humble trade schools."

Child Information Center Opens

The Mayor's Committee on War-time Care of Children is opening its eighth Information and Counseling Service office tomorrow, Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 889 Columbus Avenue. With the opening of this office, services to working mothers for the care of their children are now easily available to all residents in Manhattan. Miss Helen M. Harris, Executive Director, announced yesterday.

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Alya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



TESSA was lying exhausted on the sofa. The flies gave him no peace, settling on his nose and the crown of his head and tickling his ears. He was unable to move; he was longing to go to sleep, but sleep refused to come. He felt every minute was a weary desert of time. But once upon a time the days and months had simply flown. He thought anxiously of Denise. Where was she now? She was in the hands of the Germans. And Paulette was dead, no doubt. Otherwise she would have found him—it was an easy matter to find a minister. Everybody said the roads were strewn with the corpses of refugees. As for Lucien, he could hardly have survived. He was such a hare-brained fellow. People of that type were always the first to go under.

What was going to happen now? Laval was wearing a smile. Marquet was feeling proud of the wines of Bordeaux. Breteuil merely answered curtly: "I'll pass off." There was not a single gleam of light. The Germans continued to advance and had occupied Brest and Lyon. They were at La Rochelle, not so far from Bordeaux. Envoys with an armistice had left, together with Picard. But who knew what the Germans would say to them? Perhaps they were delaying on purpose. The country was seething. Pomaret said the Communists in Marseille were shouting in all the squares. And here in Bordeaux the people's mood was absolutely abominable. He remembered his encounter with the dockers and gave a deep sigh. De Gaulle was openly urging disobedience: "Destroy aeroplanes and war supplies, so that they may not fall into the hands of the enemy!" No doubt Weiss was an insolent creature, but he was right—the aircraft would have to be accounted for. Some of the Radicals were thinking of bolting to Africa. Not at all a bad idea! They had offered him a berth on board the Massilia. He had been on the point of accepting it, but Breteuil said: "We'll put the passengers of the Massilia up against the wall." And Tessa hastily exclaimed: "Quite right! One can't leave one's country at a time like this!"

The telephone bell rang. Tessa was summoned to a meeting of the Cabinet. As soon as he caught sight of Lebrun blowing his nose, Tessa realized that the news was bad. Breteuil read out monotonously like a funeral prayer the German terms which Picard had telegraphed.

"Shameful terms!" cried out Tessa indignantly. Breteuil gave him a stern look and said: "It must not be forgotten that we're beaten."

"I understand," Tessa nodded. "Personally I'm in favor of signing."

Half dead with exhaustion, he went to the microphone, cleared his throat, and began his speech "to the nation" with all the jauntiness of old times: "Let us not lose heart! The terms of the armistice signed by our delegates are severe, but they are honorable terms. All my life is the guarantee of that!"

But afterwards, having drunk a glass of mineral water, he said to Breteuil in a weak voice: "Only take care it doesn't get into print. At least before the troops have laid down their arms. Why play with fire? There are plenty of hotheads among them."

Picard returned to Bordeaux. Tessa went to see him at once. He was devoured with curiosity. "What was it like?" he asked. "I mean the atmosphere."

The general looked at him with

his dull empty eyes. "I was

ashamed of my uniform," he said.

"Is that all? I'm interested in

the details." By all means. There

was a table with a jug of water,

an inkstand and some pens. The

officer said to me: "We're receiving

you magnanimously, as we are not—

and he pointed to the jug. Then he

turned to his colleagues and said: "I'm not Marshal

Foch."

"But what about him? How did

he behave?"

"He was like some film actor.

He strutted about and fussed and

made a speech—he's got a hoarse

voice. He stood on the turf and

stamped the grass with his foot,

as though he wanted to say: 'I'm

trampling the soil of France.' That

was all. As for the rest, I won't

even tell it to myself—it's too

shameful."

Three more days went by. Tessa

was loaded with work. The cares

of the day distracted him from his

own thoughts. He was obliged to

do all sorts of things—receive the

press, check up on the police

cordons, see to the supply of

dour, and wheedle the Spanish

Ambassador. And then there was

also the reorganization of the

Cabinet; two new Ministers were

introduced.

The armistice envoys now set

out for Rome. Everybody waited

for the final solution. The Ger-

mans went on bombing the towns.

"I no longer believe anybody,"

Joliot croaked. "You'll see, they'll

come to Bordeaux."

At last the terms of the armistice

were made public. Breteuil

proposed that a "national day

of mourning" should be observed.

"He has got only one idea,"

Tessa laughed, "and that is to

say his prayers. He likes the

smell of incense."

It was decided to hold a solemn

Requiem Mass. Petain and all

the ministers were present at the

service. Tessa put on a black tie

as when he attended funerals. A

few people near the doors of the

cathedral shouted: "Long live the

marshal!" Tessa was annoyed; they

were again singling out the

Premier!

He was very bored during the

ceremony and all kinds of foolish

thoughts kept coming into his

head. What if Paulette was still

alive and had joined up with

somebody? No doubt Villard was

glad he hadn't joined the Cabinet.

Later on he would say: "My hands

are clean. I didn't sign." In a

couple of days they would have

to move on somewhere else. Oh,

how farcical was the outcome of

it all! And Hitler had got a little

moustache like Charlie Chaplin's.

How hot it was in the church!

When Tessa came out of the

cathedral he was approached by a

good-looking elderly man who

wore a ribbon in his buttonhole.

"What can I do for you, mon-

sieur?" Tessa asked politely.

Instead of answering, the

stranger gave him a slap in the

face. Tessa put his hand to his

cheek and merely shouted:

"What's that for?"

The man stared at him with

dark, angry eyes and replied:

"I've lost two sons."

He was not allowed to say any

more as he was led away by the

police. A crowd began to gather.

An old woman in mourning was

crying. Somebody was snigger-

ing. "They've socked him on the

jaw," Tessa quickly hopped into

the car.

He still had not recovered from

his shake-up when Joliot came

bustling in.

"You've fooled me again," he

cried. "It turns out they're going

to occupy Bordeaux in accordance

with the treaty. It beats me why

you didn't give them Mar-

seille."

The general looked at him with

his dull empty eyes. "I was

ashamed of my uniform," he said.

"Is that all? I'm interested in

the details." By all means. There

was a table with a jug of water,

an inkstand and some pens. The

officer said to me: "We're receiving

you magnanimously, as we are not—

and he pointed to the jug. Then he

turned to his colleagues and said: "I'm not Marshal

Foch."

"But what about him? How did

he behave?"

"He was like some film actor.

He strutted about and fussed and

made a speech—he's got a hoarse

voice. He stood on the turf and

stamped the grass with his foot,

as though he wanted to say: 'I'm

trampling the soil of France.' That

was all. As for the rest, I won't

even tell it to myself—it's too

shameful."

Three more days went by. Tessa

was loaded with work. The cares

of the day distracted him from his

own thoughts. He was obliged to

do all sorts of things—receive the

press, check up on the police

cordons, see to the supply of

dour, and wheedle the Spanish

Ambassador. And then there was

also the reorganization of the

Cabinet; two new Ministers were

introduced.

The armistice envoys now set

out for Rome. Everybody waited

for the final solution. The Ger-

mans went on bombing the towns.

"I no longer believe anybody,"

Joliot croaked. "You'll see, they'll

come to Bordeaux."

At last the terms of the armistice

were made public. Breteuil

proposed that a "national day

of mourning" should be observed.

"He has got only one idea,"

Tessa laughed, "and that is to

say his prayers. He likes the

smell of incense."

It was decided to hold a solemn

Requiem Mass. Petain and all

the ministers were present at the

service. Tessa put on a black tie

as when he attended funerals. A

few people near the doors of the

cathedral shouted: "Long live the

marshal!" Tessa was annoyed; they

were again singling out the

Premier!

He was very bored during the

ceremony and all kinds of foolish

thoughts kept coming into his

head. What if Paulette was still

alive and had joined up with

somebody? No doubt Villard was

glad he hadn't joined the Cabinet.

Later on he would say: "My hands

are clean. I didn't sign." In a

couple of days they would have

to move on somewhere else. Oh,

how farcical was the outcome of

it all! And Hitler had got a little

moustache like Charlie Chaplin's.

SYNOPSIS: Paris has fallen and the traitorous French government is now in Bordeaux, still having ministerial crises while in flight. Minister Paul Tessa, a pompous politician who has done an excellent appeasement job for the Nazis, is among those who are now becoming frightened—beginning to realize that the Nazis in France neither need nor want them.

But even in these days of panic brave people are fighting against the invaders. In Tours, the townfolk refused to give way before the enemy and their own courage inspired the troops to fight the Nazis. In Paris itself, Denise Tessa, daughter of the Minister, is among the Communists who remained to harass the Nazis from underground.

terriers, the sighs ("I lost my suitcase at Moulins"), the triumphs ("I gave the porter three thousand francs and got a room"), all the bustle of agitated society and its hangings-on were now doubly repulsive to him. But he wanted to surfeit himself. When he saw Tessa go into the confectioner's, he got out of the car.

He listened to the chatter and felt stifled. All the baseness, all the dirt was here! He still saw blood before his eyes. He had come by the route known as the "Blue Route," which leads from Paris to Nice. The people who used to drive along it before were rich smarties, women in shorts, snobs, lovers of the south or roulette. It was along this road that the refugees had swarmed. German aeroplanes had flown low over them—smiling, the pilots let over another pass. Dessier saw the communal graves. He saw thousands of homeless people. The Paris buses were turned into dwellings and those who lived in them thought themselves lucky. Starving soldiers roamed about the fields looking for beets or turnips. Women shouted as though demented; they were calling their lost children. Where towns had stood, there were ruins. The unsmiling eyes looked frantically for the smell of burning and dead bodies.

Remembering the "Blue Route," Dessier closed his eyes. It was Tessa's laughter that made him look up.

"So you're here too?" said Tessa. "The world's a small place indeed! Who'd have thought we'd meet at La Marquise de Sevigny after all we've been through!"

Dessier said nothing. "You don't like me," Tessa went on. "That's bad. You must have your hand in hand. Personally I expected it to be worse. But everything has passed off all right. You know, our fools—Mandel and company—wanted to bolt to Africa. But we didn't let them. In times like these the whole nation must be united. It will soon be all over. The Germans will go for London. It's only a matter of two or three months. We're out of the game and that's to our advantage. What do you intend to do? You can lend us a hand—we're now going to undertake the economic reconstruction of the country. What are you laughing for? I'm talking perfectly seriously."

Dessier's smile faded. "It's a good thing you don't understand anything," he said pensively. "Drink your chocolate and don't think. You see, you're a bug. Don't be angry with me, but you're an old, respectable bug. And you lived in an old, respectable house. Now the house is burned down. But the bug is still alive. But what has it got left? I'm sorry for you as you are."

"You'd do better to be sorry for yourself," Tessa shouted resentfully. "I don't want your pity. I'm not 'Foggy'! I'm a man with up-to-date ideas. It was you who clung to the past—the Popular Front, liberalism, America. I tell you we're going to clean up the country. I'm preparing the text of the new constitution. We shall take from Hitler everything that is most valuable—the idea of the co-operation of all classes, hierarchy, discipline, and we shall add our own traditions, the cult of the family, French good sense, and then..."

Dessier was not listening. He kept repeating thoughtfully: "Poor old bug."

Tessa went off. Dessier still remained sitting. He no longer listened to the conversations or looked at his neighbors. At last he got up and walked with uncertain steps to the door. Somebody said aloud: "Dessier's here too! That means everything's all right."

He did not turn round; perhaps he didn't hear. Again he saw Paris wrapped in a dark mist, the refugees with their carts, and the mountains of rubble. This was the France he had wanted to defend and save—the France of his childhood, the angels, the Chinese lanterns, and the "Cafes de Commerce." Once he had pointed out to Pierre the lighted windows in a quiet deserted street where people were eating, snoring, preparing their lessons, knitting bedclothes, making love and kissing. Now there was nothing: dark windows, like the sockets of eyes, bomb-scarred walls, and Germans in the Place de la Concorde. He'd got to think and draw his conclusions. He had wanted to save so many things. And he had fed bugs, hundreds of bugs. He had loved humble taverns and financial millions. It was all false! And that was why Jeanette had been worried. Yes, in all his long life he had loved one hare-brained, insignificant, good woman. What had become of Jeanette? Perhaps she was wandering about somewhere in the neighborhood in search of a night's lodging. Or had she perished on the way? Or had she stayed on in Paris, standing at

the long window and gazing? Grey-green soldiers were now marching down the old street. He could not help but hear. He had sunk everybody.

The hotels, shops, and cars had long since been left behind. The fresh smell of pastureland was wafted about him as he drove along. The dark green grass gladdened his eyes which were fatigued by the turmoil of life. He drove on without knowing where he was going. For some unknown reason he turned to the right. The road went uphill. The air was cool and fresh. And how pleasant it was! He stopped the car and got out. The place was deserted. For the first time in many months he was alone. He gazed with admiration at the meadows and the yellow, pink, and purple flowers. Those over there were called snapdragons. What a childish name! And further on were the dark-blue mountains. The clouds on them were sheep.

The air was so pure that Dessier stood and breathed in amazement. It had seemed to him of late that he was being suffocated. But here his heart beat fast, his temples throbbed, and his ears were filled with a rumble.

He thought of Bernard, his friend of long ago. Everybody knew Bernard as an experienced surgeon. Yesterday Dessier had been told that Bernard had shot himself. He had a face like an Ibsen pastor, dry and stern. But he was fond of life, cultivated his garden, and played with his little daughter. And now Bernard had shot himself—he had seen the Germans pass by his window and had written on a sheet of paper torn from a scratch-pad: "I can't bear it. I prefer to die."

At one time the idea of death used to terrify Dessier. It was strange and incomprehensible. Now he thought of Bernard's end as something wise and related to the business of life. He had suddenly realized that death was a part of life, and death ceased to frighten him.

He walked across the meadow as far as a tree. He walked in a funny way—he did not want to crush the flowers. The tree reminded him of Fleury and his meeting with Jeanette.

Together we'll find the shop of oblivion And roam about the Slysian fields...

Here were the fields of oblivion, Elysium! It must have been a strange sight—an elderly man, podgy and slow in his movements, dressed in a long overcoat, walking about the meadow, waving his arms and muttering: "The grain... love... cold..." But there was nobody there to see him. Only on the mountain-side the shepherds were lighting a fire; neither the blare of the radio nor the agony of the refugees had reached them. They lived in the peace of the past.

The sun went down behind the mountain. And death at once came near in the shape of a light mist. The mist was alive, quivering and moving like the sheep. Dessier smiled absently, drew a large revolver from his hip pocket, and pressed his lips eagerly to the muzzle as though it was the mouth of a bottle and he was dying of thirst on a hot day.

The echo repeated the shot. The shepherds stood on their guard, thinking that the wicked war was coming even to them!

MARSHAL PETAIN, however, was not concerned about the Army. The day before, he had made a great speech to the French nation. He said he did not want to deceive anyone. Querulously he repeated: "Don't rely on the State. The State can give you nothing. Rely on your children. Bring them up in the spirit of religion and the principle of the family. They will sustain you." When Tessa heard the marshal's speech, he was depressed at first. Nobody would sustain him—neither that wretched Nor that hot-headed girl Denise. But a few minutes later he whispered ironically to Laval: "It's quite logical at eighty-five, especially as he's not being maintained by his children, but by the State."

Nobody remembered the soldiers; the ministers were busy allocating the various ambassadors and representatives, sending delegations to Paris with Breteuil at their head, drawing up the new constitution handing war material over to the Germans, and combating the partisans of de Gaulle. The Army went to pieces of its own accord. There were no more soldiers. The inhabitants of the unoccupied zone made their way to the south by road. The Parisians and the people of the north were turned into tramps, and the peasants implored the police to protect them from the soldiers.

Lucien climbed to the top of a hill. All day long he lay in a meadow and did not want to stir. The day was cool and the sun kept disappearing behind the big bulging clouds, which were sailing towards the two grey towers of the neighboring town in the east. The movement of the clouds intrigued Lucien. He did not remember anything clearly, nor did he try to conjure up the picture of the past, but the movement of the clouds gave him the sense of time. He seemed to live once

Painters Press Central Trades To Accept Communists

Painters Local 848, AFL, which has been crusading to win New York's Central Trades and Labor Council to help get the AFL lift bans levied against Communists, this week put its stand in writing in a detailed letter to the Council.

The local prepared the open letter, signed by Morris Davis, secretary, after it was learned that the Council's executive body was to call Davis in to clarify the union's position.

Union Lookout

Soon you may be able to add Camels to the cigarette with a union label. United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, is meeting with organizing success at Camel plants at Winston-Salem, N. C. In recent NLRB polls there, results were: CIO, 6,427; no union, 3,082; AFL, 135. Cigar smokers will be cheered by news that UCAAWA swept through the Charleston, S. C., plant of the American Tobacco Co. recently. The vote: 1,067, CIO; 293, AFL; 114, no union.

American shipping interests are deliberately risking the lives of U. S. seamen by ignoring the War Shipping Administration's order to assign two radio operators to each merchant vessel, the American Communications Association, CIO, charged this week. An agreement to assign two men to each ship was reached between the WSA and the union last May with shipowners present, according to ACA vice-president Harry A. Morgan. He said that 123 radio operators, trained for seven months at government expense, are now "on the beach" drawing \$7 daily from the government while awaiting assignments. And the government training schools are turning out about 150 men a month, adding to the surplus, he commented. When there is only one radio man aboard ship, he works eight hours and men are left unprotected 16 hours a day.

"Be a Price Policeman—Protect Your Wage" is the slogan under which the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in Pittsburgh area have launched a price control and rollback drive. The union has issued a 10-page action manual giving its 1,500 stewards a comprehensive outline on how to halt inflation.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, make virtually all of American servicemen's uniforms. Now they are going to pay for a lot of them, too. Under a plan proposed by Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary, the union will step up its bond purchases in connection with the United War Loan Drive to increase monthly buying by \$2,500,000. Standard clothing equipment for one soldier costs \$100.01. There are approximately 16,000 in the service. So the ACW's \$2,500,000, earmarked for clothes, will outfit more than a division and a half each month.



William V. Pachter, president of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, says that the union's read-your-own-meter campaign is going over with a bang with New York consumers. Aim of the drive is to defeat Consolidated Edison's bi-monthly billing plan under which thousands of workers, most of them in the armed services, would be deprived of their jobs. Under union pressure, the Public Service Commission authorized consumers to read their own meters during the month that the company omits inspection, providing that consumers make application. During recent weeks, Brotherhood members have canvassed Manhattan and Bronx, getting applications. Only one of a thousand refuses, according to Pachter.

If you want information on reading your own meter and the chances haven't reached you, get in touch with Local 1-3 of the Brotherhood at 232 Madison Ave.

The Greater Newark Industrial Union Council has an intensive campaign under way to get all eligible voters registered. Fliers are being displayed on shop bulletin boards. Combined local board and shop steward meetings are being held. Names of non-registered voters are being collected and plant gate meetings are being held, with the Council furnishing the speakers.

The War Labor Board has just granted increases averaging \$4.50 a week to employees of Union News Company's subway lunchcones, Aaron D. Schneider, director of organization for Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, announced. Raises are retroactive to April 1.

Poker-playing trade unionists out in Queens cut Labor Lookout into a game last week, adding \$5.50 to our standing in the Daily Worker's columnist's competition in the press drive. That brings us up to \$48.27, with the grand finish just a few days away. We make a last minute appeal for a shower of dollar bills and coins.

Midwest to Celebrate Worker Sub Drive Sept. 12

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Already over the top in its drive for 3,000 Worker subscriptions, the Illinois-Indiana district of the Communist Party planned its Victory celebration today and added another 1,000 subscriptions to the goal to be reached by Sept. 12.

More than 100 subs of the added 1,000-goal have been obtained, and the committee in charge of the drive was confident of reaching this new high mark.

The big Victory celebration marking the close of the Worker drive was set for 7:30 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 12, in Thorne Hall of Northwestern University. Invitations to the celebration will be made on the basis of merit, and only those who have obtained three or more subs will be entitled to an invitation.

Morris Chidist, district organizer of the party, will be the main speaker.

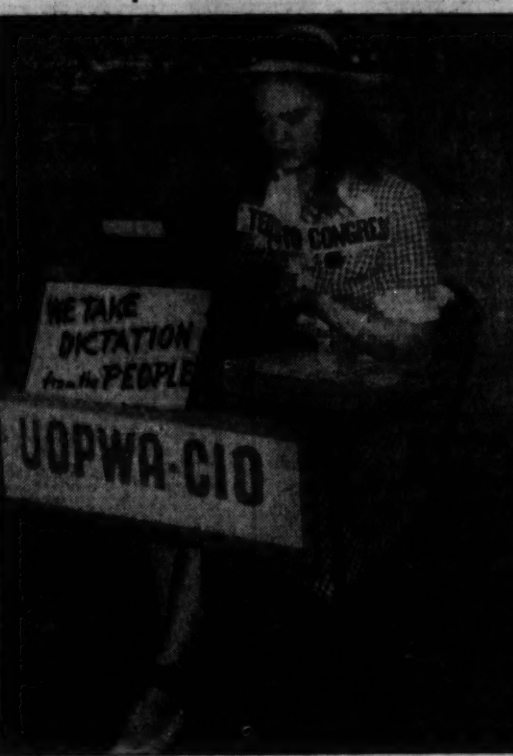
The program will be featured by the awarding of prizes to the win-

"Of the dozen or so plane trees that had stood to the left of the door, all but the seven that were needed had been cut down yesterday."

From: ANNA SEGHERS'

'The Seventh Cross' STARTS SEPT. 12th IN SERIAL FORM in The Worker and the Daily Worker

Correspondence Made Easy



Union stenographers help the people of Detroit tell it to Congress. The pretty girl above is one of the many members of Local 26, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, who have volunteered to take dictation from people who have something to tell their Congressmen. The volunteers take their typewriters into the street.

Church-Labor Rally Hears Whitney Plea

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Addressing the first large mass meeting to represent organized religion and labor groups, Alexander F. Whitney of Cleveland, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Alva W. Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., executive-secretary, Southern Mountain Workers Conference, in Dayton yesterday called for national unity of religion and labor for victory and a democratic peace.

Sponsoring the Labor Sunday meeting, held in Dayton's largest park, was the Dayton Religion and Labor Council, recently formed by United Labor and the Federation of Churches, both local organizations. On the program were: Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen, officials of AFL, CIO and Independent Unions, Dayton's Mayor, Frank M. Krebs, and Wright Field Air Corps Choir, Negro singers.

Whitney rapped "economic institutions justified by economic and social theories which don't work out for the common good" and termed the religious system "unethical" with "too little practical effect upon a physical environment wherein the masses of mankind have endured lives of terror and suffering and privation."

Pointed out that he was not denouncing religion, Whitney asked: "Why have not we and our religious institutions been moved to take practical measures to correct this physical environment in which men must strive to avoid starvation?"

UAW Charges War Workers Are Underfed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—"Lack of adequate eating facilities in or near war production plants is slowly but surely undermining the health and lowering the stamina of the workers," George F. Addes said yesterday in releasing the results of a survey made on this subject by the War Policy Division of the UAW-CIO.

The survey was made after the union had been flooded with complaints and to bring to the attention of government and the public a true picture of conditions as they actually exist throughout the country.

Addes reported "that the survey covered half a million workers in 150 plants situated in all parts of the country and everywhere the story was the same, not enough facilities, not enough food and that available was of poor quality and exorbitant price."

The report shows that 75 per cent of the workers covered in the survey, and that means four hundred thousand out of a half million, consider eating facilities entirely unsatisfactory and unsanitary.

It is almost unbelievable Addes said "that such conditions could exist in a country which prides itself on the success of its war production drive. It is clearly evident that unless we want illness and absenteeism from under-nourishment to increase; the quantity and quality of food being allocated to plant cafeterias and nearby restaurants will have to be greatly increased."

U. S. Commodore Logan Killed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Navy revealed today that Commodore James A. Logan, 54, commander of the U. S. Naval operating base at Londonderry, North Ireland, was killed Saturday in a plane crash in Northern Ireland.

Details were not given, nor was it disclosed whether there were other casualties.

Logan's death came only 11 days after he was promoted from Captain to the recently revived rank of Commodore—equivalent to Brigadier General in the Army.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Ruth Heppie Logan, and a son James A. Jr. His permanent address is listed as 19 Pell St., Newport, R. I.

11 Congressmen To Attend UE Garden Meeting

Eleven Congressmen, three of them from New Jersey, the rest from New York, have already agreed to attend the CIO Madison Square Garden rally next Sunday evening and others are expected, James Lustig, arrangements chairman, said yesterday.

The rally, at which CIO President Philip Murray will be a principal speaker, will mark the opening of the ninth annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, whose sessions will be held during the week following at the Hotel New Yorker.

Mass delegations are coming in to New York for the Sunday night session from Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Schenectady and other out-of-the-city points, Lustig said.

All Congressmen from both the New York and the Northern New Jersey area are being invited to attend the rally as guests because of the intensive political activity which the Garden meeting is expected to have and because Mr. Murray, making his address on the eve of the resumption of Congressional sessions, is due to project further CIO plans for making the influence of organized labor register in legislative halls during the coming months.

WLB Upholds NMU Hiring Arrangements

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—The National Maritime Union, CIO, announced yesterday that the National War Labor Board had upheld hiring practices previously established by an arbitrator at Bethlehem Transportation Corp. Inland Steel Co., International Harvester Co., and Interstate Steamship Co., all ore carriers.

Under the arrangement, now enforced by a WLB directive order, a hiring proportion between union and non-union members of the unlicensed personnel is established for each vessel in three of the four companies and the fourth, Inland Steel, is ordered to submit lists of its crews so the hiring percentage can be determined.

The proportion established and upheld by the board is approximately 74 per cent for the three companies for which crew lists were available. Inclusion of Inland, the NMU said, will bring the union's total hiring percentage for the four fleets to around 85 per cent.

E. J. Cunningham, Detroit NMU agent, expressed gratification over the WLB directive which declares: "The board proposes to stand by the Order and to enforce it."

Companies have been stalling on the hiring plan, Cunningham said.

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The program of the War Policy Division of the UAW-CIO calls for: (1) The OPA Division of Gov-

Changes in AFL And Their Meaning

By Roy Hudson

Changes of great significance are taking place in the AFL. They are signaled by the fact that the affiliated bodies are beginning to take things into their own hands. The gap between the policies and actions of the Executive Council and that of its affiliated organizations continues to widen and is becoming a breach.

The Executive Council meeting failed to act favorably on the CIO proposals for united labor political action—but wider sections of the AFL continue to join hands with the CIO and on a more effective basis.

The tendency of the Executive Council to move away from its no-strike pledge and to encourage Lewis and others who sanction strikes is countered by re-affirmation and adherence to the no-strike pledge by nearly every important affiliate.

The Executive Council fails to act one way or another on the position of readmittance of Lewis into the AFL. The State Convention in Wisconsin, and many other bodies throughout the country, register a categorical demand that Lewis not be re-admitted.

The Executive Council continues to oppose affiliation to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council and the New Hampshire Convention, and many other bodies call for a reversal of this policy.

The Executive Council meeting immediately prior to the Quebec conference had nothing to say on the question of the second front. The Ohio State Convention meeting during the Quebec conference comes out with a ringing call for the invasion of Europe.

The Executive Committee fails to act against discrimination of Negroes. But the demand of affiliated bodies grows for an end to the disgraceful anti-Negro practice in some unions.

The Executive Council gives lip service to support for President Roosevelt but snipes at the program of the Roosevelt Administration, even though Roosevelt forces are in the majority. State Convention after State Convention pledges unqualified support to the Commander-in-Chief and many have already taken a stand for the fourth term.

The Executive Council meeting took a reactionary stand on the question of Chinese immigration. The N. Y. State AFL Convention and many other bodies have taken an opposite stand.

And so it goes. There is hardly an important recent gathering of the AFL that does not adopt some decisions expressing different views than the Executive Council.

These developments show that the Executive Council is not providing effective win-the-war leadership and as a result is not fully fulfilling its role as the instrument which unites and expresses the will of the AFL nationally.

The Council is committed to support of the war, has a win-the-war program of a general character, and a majority of its members are for the war. But the win-the-war aspects of its program are continually undermined and negated by the Hutchison-Woll combine with the result that actions of the Council on issues spread confusion, paralyze sections of labor and prevent a further strengthening of labor's united support of the war. Its do-nothing policy on some issues, its adherence to doctrines that are dead as dust, its policy on international union that is dictated by anti-Soviet and anti-war forces, all have the harmful effect on the war effort and the cause of labor.

These developments show that the main obstacle to the unification of the labor movement continues to be the defeatist bloc of Hutchison and Woll, who are a minority in the Council. They continue to be able to influence and determine its policies and actions on many crucial issues. These forces stand in the way of a gigantic increase in labor's influence and ability to contribute to the war effort.

Why does this situation exist? It is not due to the fact that the majority of the members of the Council are anti-war and anti-Roosevelt. That such forces are a minority is proven by the fact that the Council has not broken openly against Lewis' application was not acted upon at the last meeting. If the defeatists were in the majority then, they would no hesitate in carrying their line, no matter what the sentiments of the rank and file, than Lewis does.

Why then does the Council not fully reflect the win-the-war sentiments of the majority? It is because some of these forces still conciliate and cooperate with the defeatists. Too often they either don't see or don't want to see that their own free will, that what they are compromising is the war, the interests of the workers and labor's support of Roosevelt. This tendency to compromise arises out of a narrow trade union outlook and old prejudices and especially an unreasoning fear or hatred of the Soviet Union and the Reds. Likewise it arises out of the tendency of some people to see the solution of problems in making deals on top instead of fighting issues out

Thus the re-entry of Lewis into the AFL is aimed at unifying the defeatist forces into one camp. The establishment of their domination over the Executive Council, would be a disastrous blow to those forces who seek to strengthen the AFL; it would change the relationship of forces in the whole labor movement in favor of the defeatist bloc; it would deepen the split and lead to further splits; it would enable the defeatists to break a section of labor away from support of President Roosevelt and thus shatter national unity. These are the reasons why this sinister plot against the war effort and the cause of labor must be smashed at all costs and Lewis, re-entry into the AFL defeated.

Nevertheless the present situation shows the Hutchison forces in the Council are encountering increasing difficulties in carrying through their line and undoubtedly their plans suffered a serious setback at the last Council meeting on the Lewis issue. That is why the last Council meeting was a extremely significant. It is not too much to hope that this fact also indicates some win-the-war leaders in the Council are independently beginning to take stock of things and ask where things are leading to. It is to be hoped that their deliberations will lead them to conclude that their position as labor leaders, and as supporters of the war and President Roosevelt, requires that they conduct and lead an uncompromising struggle to isolate and defeat the Hutchisons, Woll, Dubinsky, Lewises and the rest of the defeatist caboodle. Those leaders who come to such conclusions and take the lead in the fight undoubtedly will receive wide support from the workers. Whether these gentlemen arrive at these conclusions of their own accord, experi-

(Continued on Page 8)

Giants Take Opening Game Against Phillies, 6-3

Giants Celebrate Return to Polo Grounds by Beating the Phillies; Lombardi Accounts for Two Runs; Adams Ties Own Mark

By C. E. Dexter

All that the Giants need to win a ball game, it now turns out, was a different locale and a different opposing team. Or, maybe it was just the law of averages being nice to the down-trodden New Yorkers.

At any rate, away from the hated Dodgers and Ebbets Field, the Giants returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday to face the Philadelphia Phillies in a double-header, and beat the Fitzsimmons aggregation in the opener, 6-3.

Waiting no time at all over these new changes, the Polo Grounders pounced upon starting hurler Gerstner for three runs in the second frame. Sid Gordon opened the festivities with a single, Billy Jurges did likewise and both came prancing home on a triple off the bat of pitcher Fisher. He, too, tallied on Buster Maynard's one-bagger.

The Phillies struck back in the fourth with a futile run, which was put together when centerfielder Adams singled and then crossed the home-plate on Wedell's single. In the sixth, with two away, the Giants came through with their fourth, and winning, run of the game. Gordon singled and went all the way around to home on Ernie Lombardi's terrific clout to centerfield. But Ernie, who has never been exactly a fast man on the base-paths, had to be content with a single.

Jurges walked in the next inning, went to second on Fischer's bunt. Then Maynard bunted, filling the bases. Mickey Witke then flew out to centerfield, and Jurges came in with the fifth Giant mark of the game.

However, the Phillies tried to come back in their half of the eighth. Adams opened the frame with a double to left. Dahlgren's single shoved in Adams and then Babe scored himself on Wedell's hit to the pitcher's box.

Adams, who relieved Fischer in this inning, threw to first, instead of to the home plate, allowing Dahlgren to make the last Philly run. The rally, ending when Northey was picked off 3rd by Lombardi, was limited to two tallies.

In the last half of the eighth, Lombardi, realizing that he must do something more than just produce a hit if he is to get past first base, slapped out a home-run, his ninth of the year, for the last run of the ball-game.

By entering the game, Ace Adams tied his own major league record of appearing in 61 game in one season as a relief hurler. The Giants still have some 20 games to go this year.

Incidentally, Babe Dahlgren, who can play any spot in the infield, learned a new trick today as he donned the catcher's mask in the seventh. When Culp went out for a pinch-hitter, the Phillies were left without a catcher. Finney is away and Dee Moore is making an appearance before the local draft board. So, Babe was pressed into service.

(First Game)
Philadelphia 100 000 020—3 9
New York 000 001 11x—6 9
Gerstner, Kimball (7) and Culp, Dahlgren (7); Fischer, Adams (8) and Lombardi.

Born in Canada in 1908, Nagurski's actions on the field have entered the legends of the game. For instance, they still talk of his playing against Wisconsin in 1929. Bronco, wearing a steel corset to protect a broken spine bone, tackled the leading Wisconsin star so hard that the latter fumbled the ball on his own 17-yard line. Nagurski recovered and in three smashing plays, carried the ball over for the only score of the afternoon.

In addition to that, he killed Wisconsin's only five possible chances of scoring, three times by tackling the runners from behind in the open, and twice by intercepting two passes on the goal line.

No, as someone pointed out, he did not blow up the ball at the beginning of the game.

FEPC Sets Up Permanent Office in City
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—A permanent regional office of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is now opened in the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was announced today by Monsignor Francis J. Haas, chairman of the Committee. The office will receive and investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices in war industry, labor unions, and government agencies, serving the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943

Bobo Brings Honor to N.L. As He Snaps Yank Streak

By Phil Gordon

Leave it to Bobo Newsom, baseball's "bad boy" to whom the song "Don't Get Around Much Anymore" is just a laugh, to step in at the dramatic moment to deprive the New York Yankees of tying a 31-year-old record which wasn't known until four weeks ago.

While all this may appear to be confusing at first, it shines with crystal-ball clarity upon explanation.

With the Yanks-Senators series 2-1 in favor of the New Yorker at the close of the opening game of a twin-bill at the Stadium on Sunday afternoon, Bobo, sporting a '00' on the back of his shirt, was elected to do the hurling chores for the Washington outfit in the second encounter.

Needless to say, Bobo won himself driving in what proved to be the winning tally, thereby preventing the Yanks from tying an all-time old, yet so-new, major league record of winning consecutive series. Now, about this record, it is not in baseball's history books, in the first place.

About for weeks ago, some bright baseball reporter, covering the activities of the Yanks, observed the fact that the team had, up to that time, taken nine consecutive series from their opponents.

Others picked up this little item and several of the more mathematically inclined rubbed to the archives to see if there had ever been anything like this before.

Volla! There had been.

Taking it upon himself to defend the honor of the National League, since the American League is getting most of the play nowadays, Bill Brandt, major domo of the senior circuit's press agents, dug up the fact that the record for this sort of thing was held, sure enough, by a National League crew, the New York Giants of 1912, who ran up a string of 14 straight series.

The streak started that year against Boston on April 15 and was not stopped until the June 14-18 series against Pittsburgh, when the Corsairs took three of four games, he reported. Snapping it at this point was unfortunate, however, because Brandt, because McGraw's men went on to take their next four series.

In that interval, the Polo Grounders capped 38 out of 42 games. That is, they were travelling at a much faster clip than the Yanks of this year, who, in their skein of 13 consecutive series wins, took 42 out of 59 encounters.

The 1912 Giants, which now receives credit for this innovation in team records, took 3 series from the Phillies, 2 each from the Dodgers, Braves, Cubs, Crads and Reds, and 1 from the Pirates. It was sparked in the drive by the immortal left-hander Rube Marquard, who won 19 straight from April 11 to July 3, trying Tim O'Keefe's old record, says Brandt.

Big Yank hurler of the now ended streak was Spud Chandler, who took 10 in this period, dropping only 1. Members of the 1912 crew, true and good, and now immortal, included pitchers Christy Mathewson, Marquard, Terreau, Ames, Wiltsie and Grandell; infielders Merkle, Doyle, Herzog, Shaffer, Fletcher and Groh; outfielders Murray, Snodgrass, Devore, Becker and Burns; and catchers Chief Myers, Wilson

and Hartley. As you can see, one of the best teams that ever trotted out onto the field.

Superfluous to add, they won the pennant; only to lose the World Series, however, to the Boston Red Sox on Snodgrass' infamous muff.

As for Bobo, who must be a National Leaguer at heart. Not only did he deprive the Yanks of tying this record, but forced them to share second place honors with, of course, a National League team.

Bill Brandt, you see, also discovered that runners-up in this new record were the 1936 Giants, who won 13 consecutive series. This outfit was also paced by a great left-hander, Carl Hubbell, who finished that season with 18 straight wins and opened the 1937 campaign with eight more for a new flinging mark of 24 consecutive victories.

It also won the pennant.

Who, me? I'm just a lonely, old Giant fan, basking in some very badly-needed reflected glory.

What is more important is the fact that now, that the Yanks have also virtually won the pennant in the American League a way has

Around the hot stove in the general store of his little South Carolina hometown, the irrepressible Bobo, in civilian attire, is shown, lower right, discussing his role



Bobo Newsom, shown here in civilian attire, is the pitcher who snapped the Yankees' 31-year-old record of winning consecutive series.

been shown other teams for becoming pennant winners.

All a team has to do, henceforth, is win 13 consecutive series or more, and the flag will be flying over its ball-park. Guaranteed.

Dodgers Take 10th
Breaking out with a rash of seven runs in the sixth inning, the Brooklyn Dodgers beat the Boston Braves, 7-3, in the first of a twin-bill at Ebbets Field, for their 10th consecutive victory.

Davis, who went the route for his ninth win of the season for a .500 pitching average, got off to a poor start, allowing the Braves to score three times in the first three innings. However, he clamped down and pitched shut-out ball for the rest of the way, allowing only five hits for the entire game.

Both teams committed one error each.

(First Game)
Boston 102 000 000—3 5 1
Brooklyn 000 007 002—7 8 1
Javary, Cardoni (6) and Poland; Davis and Owen.

Beau's Uppercut May Be 'Key' to Friday Match

Countless have been the number of good left-hookers in boxing. Too numerous to list have been the fighters with good right crosses. Not many, however, have been exponents of the uppercut.

Some fastidious authorities credit the development of the uppercut to Jim Macle, father of the modern school of British scientific boxing and last champion of the world under London Prize Ring rules. It may be that some boxers used the uppercut even before the days of Jim Macle, but we wouldn't know. It was slightly before our time.

In recent times the foremost specialists of the uppercut have been Tommy Murphy, Jess Willard, Jack Johnson, Gene Tunney, Kid Chocolate, Lou Ambers, Cefterino Garcia, Joe Louis and Ray Robinson.

Not all threw the punch in the same way. Ambers, for example, would get in close and "chop" his uppercut. Garcia would stand back, wind up like a Christy Mathewson, and let go with a blow which some imaginative sports writer labelled a "bolo punch."

Perhaps the best of the present-day exponents of the punch—which Webster's Unabridged describes as "a swinging blow directed upward"—is Beau Jack, former world lightweight champion who seeks to regain the title in a fifteen-round meeting with Bob Montgomery at Madison Square Garden on Friday night.

The uppercut is only one of the various punches which Beau Jack uses effectively but it is his most potent. It was with the uppercut that he knocked out Tippy Larkin at the Garden last December to annex championship honors. He has used it to excellent advantage in other encounters.

He thinks it will be a big help to him in his attempt to win back the 135-pound division title. Not only his uppercut but all his offensive weapons were lacking in effectiveness the night he lost his crown to Montgomery, last May 21. But he attributes that to the fact that he just had an "off-night" and he is confident that the efficacy of his uppercut and his other punches will again be demonstrated on Friday night.

Edward Lawson, former executive of the National Urban League for Social Work Among Negroes and managing editor of the magazine Opportunity, has been appointed regional director in charge of the office, Father Haas announced.

Jurisdiction of FEPC covers discriminatory employment practices by a private employer engaged to any extent in war work, a government agency, a war training school or a labor organization. Valid complaints may involve refusal to hire, refusal to train, refusal to promote, refusal to register for or refer to a war job, discrimination in wages or working conditions, or refusal to issue a work permit. Complaints must be substantiated by evidence and only those which appear valid on the surface and within the jurisdiction of the Committee, will be accepted for investigation and adjustment.

LOWDOWN

Return Bout Between Beau-Monty Has Its Interesting Angles

NATLOW

It was a hot night at the Garden three months ago when Beau Jack climbed into the ring, tossed his purple bathrobe off his sloping, bulging shoulders and commenced to dance around in his corner, his legs moving so fast the vast crowd let up a howl of delight. Across the ring, pulling the ropes apart and then climbing in, was Bob Montgomery. He kept his robe on and the only exercise he did consisted of weaving about, throwing his shoulders this way and that and snorting as from heavy exertion.

This was for the championship and little, Oriental-eyed Beau Jack was the defending champ. Since his rise to the top he had not been defeated. Indeed, he had not come anywhere near being beaten. He had simply overpowered all his opponents, the fury of his attack taking all the fight out of his foes until he was able to put across the crusher—usually a swishing, thunderbolt right uppercut to the jaw which sent his opponent toppling to the canvas where he twitched convulsively for a few seconds and then lay still, as completely out as a fighter can possibly be by a blow from a boxing glove.

In the first minutes of that first round Beau Jack seemed well on his way to another of his brilliant victories. He tore at Monty like a man possessed and before the Philadelphia had a chance to gain his equilibrium, Beau had ripped in dozens of powerful right uppercuts and left hooks. With incredible speed Beau flew around Monty, ripping lefts and rights from near, far, right and left. The crowd was in an uproar, expecting, of course, to see Montgomery sink to the canvas as all Beau's opponents had done. But Monty did not sink to the canvas. Calling upon all his native shrewdness, cunning and fighting spirit, he somehow weathered that round and then stroled back to his corner with a quiet look of confidence in his eyes. He had gotten past the first attack. Well and good. He had taken Beau's best and he was still standing. Better yet. Now, he'd show them.

And show them he did. From the second round on Monty fought the most inspired battle of his life. Bringing to bear all the experience of eight years in the ring he outboxed and outmaneuvered the younger Beau. He constantly beat Beau to the punch, thereby throwing the kid off balance. And he kept him off balance minute after minute, round after round. As the finger on the big Garden time clock moved around you thought: "Beau's gonna get him now. . . . Bob's been lucky up to now." But Monty wasn't lucky and Beau didn't get him. He didn't get him because Beau was facing a fighter who was mentally and physically ripe for one supreme, all-out effort. Monty didn't make a mistake all night and when the gong ended the going Beau was a mass of welts and bruises. He was a badly beaten fighter, much like Joe Louis after the first Schmeling fight.

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Beau Better Now But So Is Monty

The boys meet again Friday night and again it will be for the title and again there will be a great crowd out to see them.

Although it seems strange to say, Beau will have a tougher time on his hands this fight than in their first bout. For a number of very good reasons.

In the first place, Monty's confidence in his own prowess has increased considerably since he became champ. This is a very natural and normal development. Success, like no other thing, leads to more success. After years of pounding around Monty is on top. He finds himself with a little, the respect and fame which goes with that, and money. Plenty of it. To the kid, especially a Negro kid, money is a dream, a vague fantasy which you see in the movies and read about in some books but never live to possess yourself. Now Monty has his dough and it feels good. Plenty good. With it he has bought his family a house in Philly. His small, smiling wife has all the clothes she can possibly use. His little daughter has a wonderful set of toys and dolls and plenty of good food and wonderful little pink dresses and when she grows up she is going to go to high school and then to college and she is going to be secure like so few Negro-Americans are in this great country of ours.

So you see, Monty has a lot to fight for and when he climbs into the ring Friday night you can be sure he will be thinking deeply of these things and he will be fighting with every ounce of strength and every bit of cunning he can bring into play.

All in all he will be a tougher man Friday than he was when he first tackled Beau. And he was plenty tough that night. A glance at Beau's puffed, swollen face after the battle was enough to convince anyone.

Beau on the Spot

Whereas Monty is more confident and tougher now than he was a few months ago, Beau Jack faces a number of very difficult physiological problems. For one thing he has been beaten by this man. Any man who has been licked by another man works at a disadvantage. Preying always on the mind is the memory of the beating. This may not have a great effect upon one's morale but it does have some effect. . . . The fact you have been beaten, and badly, undermines your confidence. You start exaggerating real and imagined shortcomings. "He took my best punches and he was still standing." "He outboxed me and I couldn't solve his style." "Can I floor him next time?" These and many other such questions start to plague you. You've got to be firm of mind and strong of muscle to beat your way back and conquer all the doubts and hesitations.

Can Beau Jack do it as Joe Louis did before him? That's a mighty interesting question. . . . Want an answer, kiddies? . . . Then buy Friday's Daily Worker. . . . Five cents at your local newsstand.

Two 'Pro' Games Sunday 'Open' Football Season

The winners of the baseball National League and the American League have not, as yet, been determined beyond a mathematical doubt. It is early September, the days are still warm, and the World Series is three weeks away. Yet football insists upon invading the sports world and there is nothing that can be done about this situation, for:

Up in Buffalo, New York, on Sunday, two of the greatest professional football teams in the business tangled at the Civic Stadium before some 17,000 fans.

In that game, the powerful Chicago Bears, attacking by land and by the air, beat the New York Giants, 42-28. Scoring in every period, the Bears produced six touchdowns, two by Gary Famiglietti, and one apiece by Harry Clark, Bill Geyer, Connie Mack Berry and Doug McNelly.

Paced by Sid Luckman's strong arm, the Bears scored on the opening kick-off, marching 58 yards to the goal line.

The Giants, however, took the lead in that quarter as Len Younce ran 42 yards on Bill Odom's fumble and, then, the ball went over from the 1-yard line. Some seconds later, a pass by Luckman was intercepted by Kincher, who went 53 yards for a touchdown.

At the same time, in Baltimore, before 45,000 fans in the Stadium, the Green Bay Packers, led by Don Hutson, beat Slingin' Sammy Baugh and the Washington Redskins, 23-21.

Playing tight ball throughout the game, the outcome was not determined until Hutson shot through the margin of victory in the early minutes of the fourth quarter in the form of a 20-yard field goal.

Baugh, whose passing set up the earlier Redskins tally, was also responsible for losing the game. One of his heaves was intercepted by Fritsch on the Redskins 35, who went on to score, making the tally, following Hutson's placement, 20-14. Don's field goal added three more.

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The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

NEW DIRECTIONS No. 7, 1942, edited by James Laughlin, New Directions, ork, Conn.

This latest issue of Mr. Laughlin's "New Directions" is a most disquieting volume. Indeed, I am by no means sure that it is not an alarming one.

For the past 21 years, ever since T. S. Eliot's "The Wasteland" was published in 1922 (the year, as it happens, which saw the first coming of fascism to power in Italy), serious American writing—has been more or less speaking of the Saturday Evening Post variety—has been markedly affected by the various currents for post-war "modernism."

The Eliot poem at once became the Bible of petty bourgeois despair in a world wrecked by an imperialist holocaust. It gave expression to the ugliness of modern bourgeois civilization, and so served as a kind of catharsis, or soul-cleansing, for those young bourgeois who had no intention of doing anything whatsoever about the matter—beyond "expressing" themselves.

All this was but a reflection, a rather pale and distant one of what was happening to the European young (Eliot himself was residing in England). It was a dignified and pompous echo of the noisy but much more passionate carryings-on of the French Dadaists and their successors, the Surrealists. At the same time, in this country, led by Harlow Stearns and others, the "expatriate" or "exile" movement was beginning, the migration of American writers and artists to the Parisian Left Bank.

From Paris, printed in English and exported back home, came Mrs. Eugene Jolas' "transmission," with its famous lower case "t." All except the youngest of us will remember the fuss that was made by this coterie over the "revolution of the word," the controversy over the question of "expression versus communication," etc. In the meanwhile, likewise from Paris, Gertrude Stein was growing Steinier, Joyce more Joycean, while Ernest Hemingway was watching the sun also rise from the Dingo bar.

In the more prosaic precincts of Manhattan, first Gilbert Seldes and then Marianne Moore was guiding the destinies of that esoteric publication "The Dial," which went in for a tamer, more respectable brand of modernity, as the sneering, anarchistic Mencken monopolized the spotlight.

Then, in 1929, came the Great Crash, and following it, the Great Depression; and for a time, during the early and mid-thirties, it seemed that "advance-guard" American writers were waking up, were coming to their senses, by shaking off the borrowed trappings of a "modernism" that was neither modern nor their own, and by discovering the wealth of creative inspiration that lies in the people and the working class. E. E. Cummings and his typographical imitations of the late Guillaume Apollinaire no longer seemed quite so smart; neither did Mencken; the "proletarian novel" was a good deal more interesting.

In England during the mid- and later-thirties there grew up the school of "New Country" poets—Auden, Spender, Lewis, et al—and it seemed as if they were to bring a revitalizing impetus to American as well as British writing. However, they have somehow since gone the way, if not of all, of too many young bourgeois and have become very old country by now.

Throughout the years of revival, meanwhile, the spiritual descendants of "The Wasteland" and "transmission" have carried on. After the proletarian interlude was over, they once more took possession of the little reviews, the "young" magazines, forming as they did a quiet semi-political alliance with the Trotskyites, who still continue publication of their stolen organ "Partisan Review."

The result of it all is, these precious art-for-art's-sake and Ivory Towerists have come to form a sort of ingrained cult, of which the vast body of American readers and the majority of American writers are wholly and blissfully unaware. Prominent among the continuators of this hermetic tradition is Mr. James Laughlin, with his "New Directions" Press. There are also the "Southern Review," published at Louisiana State University and edited by the reactionary Robert Penn Warren; the "Kenyon Review," published at Kenyon College, Ohio (now combined with "Southern"); "Accent," published at the University of Illinois, and others.

The two chief yearbooks or periodical anthologies in this field are the one under consideration here and Alan Swallow's "American Writing," the 1942 edition of which was reviewed by this writer in the (Sunday) Worker some time ago.

The thing that strikes one first about these collections is the fact that, despite their Ivory Tower attitudes, they are anything but non-political. The fact of the matter is, they have a very definite political "line." In my review of the Swallow volume, it may be recalled I drew attention to the absence of any hint between its covers that there was a war going on, a war for the very existence of our country as a free nation, the only obvious political piece in the book being Robert Penn Warren's grossly insulting poem on the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Yet when one comes to analyze it, this very silence on the greatest human event of our age is in itself fraught with politics.

In the case of "New Directions," which now comes to hand, the thing becomes much clearer. Here, in the editor's introduction, is a democratic one, but let us analyze it and see. There is a sneer at "the post-war reformation of the world" as envisaged by Washington (by Washington alone?) and at "the people's revolution" as "coined by our idealistic and innocent vice-president"—in other words, Clare Luce's "globalism."

There is a denial of the democratic aims of the war, the real aim being seen as "a shiny and delusive new world imperialism incorporating most of the old economic fallacies and wrongs." The editor then speaks of the necessity of "popular action" to drive out the "old gang" (which old gang?) and of the need of satirists "who will relentlessly expose both the sham of the old order and the false stuffing of the new costume in which the rotting old body is to be decked out for resale to the gullible public." Then comes a highly significant passage: "In the interbellum years it was impossible for economic progress to be enjoyed by the creature comforts (!) and the doubters were pursuing the Marxist herd herring of inter-class hatred. But if great numbers of soldiers return from the war, victorious but with consciousness awakened by the terrible spectacle of useless destruction (my emphasis—S. P.), if they return with the universal question: just what have we been fighting for, and demanding an accounting for the future from their leaders... or if the war ends, as well it may, in a stalemate which produces wide disillusionment (my emphasis—S. P.)... in either case a God-given opportunity will exist for changing popular ideas about politics and economics."

Study all of this carefully, I ask you, and see what you make of it. What I make of it is—fascism, or an incipient fascism, certainly a leaning in that direction. And the contents of the volume bear this out. Mr. Laughlin mentions four contributors who take up most of his space and whom he regards as the "satirists" par excellence of his "new order." They are George Mann, John Edward Hart, Paul Goodman (a "Partisan Review" luminary), and Eve Merriam.

Hart and Merriam are particularly vicious in their attacks upon the war. I do not think I have ever witnessed so obscene a display of anti-patriotism and contempt for democracy as I find in Hart's poems—a contempt for what he calls the "dead-above-the-ears majority." As for Miss Merriam, her prose sketch, "The Recruit," is quite as bad. This is the prevailing tone of the anthology throughout. And these are the writers who are to arouse the masses to "popular action" when the boys come home, with the object of driving out the "old gang!"

No, the Ivory Tower is no longer the Ivory Tower—it has gone political now, and in the "direction" we might have expected it to go. Gone, too, or going fast, is the ultra-precious quality of the writing. These contributors manage to make themselves quite clear, all too clear, and their prose—and their poetry as well—is about on a level with the writing of H. L. Mencken, Sinclair Lewis and the 1920 "debunkers."

After all, why let a little thing like good writing stand in the way of propaganda? And where are you going to get good writers for this kind of propaganda?

Ed. Note. Happy to report that Putnam's DW fund has leaped ahead from \$19.00 as of a week ago to over \$50.00. A full report will be given soon. Keep sending.

Letters from Our Readers

Praise for Screen Writer Credits Plug

Dear Mr. Platt:

The profession of playwrighting owes you a memorandum of thanks for your column of Friday, Aug. 13. It is indeed long overdue for Hollywood to give credit where credit is due, namely the screen-writer of photoplays.

And why film critics have been fooled so long about who puts the art and quality into films, escapes me, for they should certainly know it's the writer who has created the film. All the others have embellished it somewhat. This fetish or hero worship for directors or the Directors' Touch is incomprehensible. Not a single play critic in New York ever pays much attention to a director; yet their film colleagues seem to have been poisoned by the director myth.

Take the Museum of Modern Art, for instance. Anyone who has attended their cycles of revivals knows that most of the films have been awarded museum immortality for their content, their story. Only a few are included for other reasons, such as screen synopses, technical innovation, star importance.

Regularly enough, Hollywood shows its homage realistically only when it goes to buy a play. Then it will pay a quarter million or a half million, as it did last season for Broadway hits, because they knew that the content of the play guaranteed big grosses for film exhibition.

You are completely right when you call upon your fellow critics to award honest credit to the source of a good or bad film. The quicker critics pin responsibility on authors for what the film patron has to endure or enjoy, the sooner America will cease being fooled by the Lubitch Touch, the DeMille Bathub or the MGM glitter.

It's a duty critics owe to their constituents, the American people. And the box-office shows the people are becoming increasingly aware of the negligence of its theatre "watchdogs." Look what they did to "Tennessee Johnson" for instance. Remember the poems from the critics? It was the greatest flop since Broadway can remember.

L. S.

Another Answer To Frisco Worker

Dear Editor:

Frisco Worker is wrong when he says that to the majority of American workers the word "comrade" is foreign. Millions of members of the American Legion use it as do the Military when speaking, for instance of their "comrades in arms" in referring to their allies. It is out of emotion and sentiment that it is used but because of its practicability. The working class throughout the world in working out its destiny, although it may use many different languages in doing so, does express itself in about the same terminology.

I do not know what is on "Frisco Worker's" mind but he made cynical references to street speakers who use "Marxist Phrases" and made a cynical remark that in addition to wishing to have the term "comrade" go, he wanted a "heap of others" too. (to go).

Sincerely,
M. S.

'M' the Kidnaper Is Back

"M"—The Kidnapper, and "Street Scene," plus Bill Jack, latest March of Time; Glamour Girls of 1943 and the latest news from the four corners of the world comprise the bill at The City Newreel Theatre, on 14th Street near 4th Ave. Directed by Fritz Lang, "M"—The Kidnapper stars Peter Lorre. "Street Scene," adapted from Elmer Rice's Pulitzer Prize play, was directed by King Vidor, and stars Sylvia Sydney.



Fred Astaire and Joan Leslie in "The Sky's the Limit" at the RKO Palace.

Saroyan One Guy's Idol—Guess Who?

Dear Editor:

May I please correct Sam Putnam's reference to Wm. Saroyan as "Idol of Bway."

Saroyan is not idol of ours. He's been a flop commercially and artistically since the first day his name went up on a marquee. The Group Theatre lost some seven grand in its first Saroyan introduction to the gay dim way, "My Heart's In The Highlands." The Theatre Guild wound up its accounts in the red when it presented "The Time Of Your Life." And even after this "version of the poor written for the rich" got the Pulitzer and Critics prize and was revived, it didn't change the red ink to black, with all the tons of free publicity it got. His plays have never earned a cent.

Saroyan couldn't get a production of his last year the he offered his scripts free.

The producers shy away from Saroyan like mad because they know the public stays away in droves. Last season he had to produce his own plays and lose his own money, even when he called his shebang "The Saroyan Theatre" (and academy of fine arts).

No sir Sam. The only people to whom Saroyan is an idol, is the Trotskyites and Social Democrats. They worship him. It's gotten so every time you meet a worshipper you can win a bet he's a Trotskyite. They all love chaos exquisite misery and Saroyan.

So don't let's mislead our readers. There is only one guy who idolizes Wm. Saroyan and that's W. S.

LEO SHULL.

Wants Steve April's Book Reviewed

Editor:

As a reader of Sender Garlin's various book reviews, I wish he would read a short novella (I think that's the word) in the present issue of "Story." It's called "Time for Challenging" by Steve April, and it seems to me to be one of the best war stories I've read so far—it's all out for war, yet takes the Army apart. I know this sounds like a contradiction, but that's the way I found it. Like to see your review. I think it's an important story.

Sincerely,
A Housewife

Comes to Defense of "Nature" Poetry

Dear Editor:

In last Sunday's Worker, Samuel Putnam lambasted "nature" poetry and characterized it as strictly "escapist." Writing about the quiet woods or the dancing sea is simply a reflection of one's joy at experiencing these unequalled pleasures. Some people find expression for their happy association with nature through poetry. If only I had the ability as well as the inspiration, to write about some of the things I have enjoyed; wandering through the rambling Rampos or sailing up the exciting Bound.

Nature is an integral part of life. Of course, the poets who write exclusively about this theme should be encouraged to turn their talents also to the people's struggle for a better life. But I suspect that many readers will join me in not sharing Mr. Putnam's "suspicion" and implied contempt for the "nature" poets.

But hold on. This letter is not tacit admission that Mr. Putnam's example, Robert Frost, is a rigid nature poet who writes about nothing but the woods and the snow. Frost's Death of the Hired Man is a somber, powerfully written piece about an impoverished farm hand who, broken in health, returns to his cynical farmer-employer for a job.

The employer scoffs at the existence of the hired man's illness; the hand dies that very day. Also, Frost's "The Code" is a vigorously written poem, replete with simple humor, dealing with a conflict between a slave-driving farm boss and a hired man. Frost's treatment of the manner in which the hired hand handles the situation is thoroughly realistic. How can our eminent literary critic classify the poet who wrote these splendid works as an "escapist, nature poet?"

Incidentally, I strongly sympathize with Mr. Putnam's loathsome experience with anti-Semitism in the Poconos. But, had he patronized a progressive resort such as the one advertised in the Daily or the New Masses, he would have met folks who have nothing in common with fascist racial discrimination.

The landlord is knocking at the door. But as soon as the pounding abates, I will send in a few bucks for the Press Fund in the name of one of America's great literary critics.

Comradely,
GEORGE POTTS.

Passport For Adams' Tonight

The plane bearing Doug Adams, small town editor reporting on the lives of United Nations peoples, lands at Marrakech, ancient capital city of Morocco, in the fourth broadcast of Columbia's unique dramatic series, "Passport for Adams," starring Actor Robert Young, today. (WABC-CBS, 10:00 to 10:30 P.M. EWT.)

In previous chapters, Doug Adams left the United States, visited the rubber center of Belem, Brazil, then proceeded to Monrovia, capital of Liberia.

Marrakech, famed for its ancient monuments and picturesque architecture, today is a city of startling contrasts. Deeply ridged past the magnificent, 12th Century Mosque of the Scribes, now but a short distance from headquarters of the American Propaganda Bureau, chief center for Allied propaganda in North Africa. And in the great square of the city turbaned natives mingle with smartly uniformed American air pilots and soldiers.

The script, written by Ronald McDougall, is in the form of dramatized reports and letters sent back to the United States by Doug Adams (Robert Young).

Norman Corwin produces and Bernard Herrmann conducts original music he composed especially for the program.

A "Rave" for Alexander Saxton's "Grand Crossing"

Aug. 20, 1943.

Dear Editor:

I am not one of those who run around shouting "masterpiece! masterpiece!" every time an author happens along with a few ideas that show some resemblance to life.

On the contrary, I read slow and easy, and proceed on the principle that one should wait at least a year before dragging the superlatives out from under the mothballs.

And that is why, when I cautiously say that the first novel by Alexander Saxton, "Grand Crossing," has a distinct and special quality such as few books in recent years have touched, I'm saying that I was deeply affected by this book, by its spirit, its direction, its message, its honesty and intelligence. And, saying that, I'm almost embarrassed, because it sounds so much like the blarney you read on so many of the "modern" novels of our time. But no blarney can tell you how fine and sensitive and discerning "Grand Crossing" really is. The theme is not new. It is the age-old theme of youth discovering the world and making its choice. The characters are not new. They are my generation, the young people who have grown up through the years of the great depression, the fight to make Spain the tomb of fascism, the Munich sell-out, and the present confronting of the enemy of the peoples of the world.

No, the theme and the characters are not new. But what is new is that this writer in a special way has caught, and will not let go of, the meaning and hope of America. He has caught it without getting drowned in the wallowing seas of doubts and half-beliefs that finished that whale of a writer, Thomas Wolfe. He has caught it without fishing for his character in a barrel of rum, as Howard Fast did.

He has caught it by the good old working class method of getting into the swim. He has found America in the plains and mountains of the West, in the freight yards of Chicago, on the Bowery and on Halsted Street. But most of all he has found America where America truly resides, in the people. And his pages are infused with the same love for the people that Walt Whitman has, with the same confidence in their strength and in their purpose, with the same understanding of their hesitations and their conflicts. You remember, all over again, but with the shock of newness, how stubborn the people are, as stubborn as the truth.

And yet here is no excessive idealization of people. Here is no repetition of the prime error of some of the old "proletarian" novels, the painting in black and white, the hard unyielding stroke of the impatient writer. Here are the people, rough and philosophical, like Ben Baum, the Phi Beta Kappa man out of the Chicago Slums; soft and tough, like William Christinas, the Negro Communist, who started as a preacher and is becoming a physician; bullying and scared, like Johnny Morales, the Mexican kid, who didn't want to spend his life pushing a broom around a factory floor, and ended up a murderer; afraid and bold, like Michael Reed, who discovers that the frontiers of America are never in the past and who seeks for the courage to open the sheltering door and to walk out on the hard path towards the future.

I liked this book. I liked it very much. And so I thought I'd write you to suggest that Samuel Putnam, Mike Gold or Sender Garlin write something on it.

Sincerely,
HARRY STEIN.

F.D.R. ON THE AIR

President Roosevelt will participate in the broadcast inaugurating the "Third War Loan Drive" it was announced today.

The program will be heard over WOR-Mutual and other major networks from 9 to 10 P.M. on Wednesday (September 8).

Artists' Recitals and Piano Course Announced

People's Symphony Concerts will present a series of six Artist Recitals, and six Piano Concerts at the Washington Irving High School, the coming season. The following artists will participate in the Artists' Recitals: Oct. 12, Marcel Hubert, cellist; Nov. 6, Zino Francescatti, violinist; Nov. 26, Misha Piatro, violinist; Dec. 18, Isaac Stern, violinist; March 11, Joseph Schuster, cellist, and April 22, Erica Morini, violinist. The piano course will consist of: Oct. 23, Claudio Arrau; Nov. 13, Alexander Borovoy; Dec. 4, George Chechavadze; Jan. 18, Wanda Landowska; Jan. 29, Egon Petri, and Feb. 12, Gulomar Novace. The usual low admission, as in past seasons, will prevail. Those desiring literature can communicate with the People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square, New York, 3.

Film Front

by DAVID PLATT



Jimmy Fidler, the Westbrook Pegler of the movie gossip columns, was cut off the air for twelve seconds last Sunday when he tried to sneak over a blue-pencil'd bit of malicious gossip about the motion picture industry.

A few weeks ago Film Front said Reader's Digest was branching out into the motion picture field with an eye to poisoning potential audiences of hundreds of millions. Now we hear they're trying to drag United Artists into releasing the stuff no decent person would touch with a ten foot pole and that Walt Disney is being sought for the animated work. Better watch out, Walt... a man is known by the company he keeps.

Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine," says "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is disgraceful because it does not even breathe the word fascist once. One of the great moments in the movie "Watch on the Rhine" is the killing of the Romanian blackmailer by Kurt, the German anti-Nazi leader of the underground. When I saw the film at the Strand the audience declared Kurt not guilty by bursting into applause immediately after the shot is fired. By their reaction they expressed their approval of an act that rid the world of a crawling worm. I have checked with others who have seen the picture. Always the audience breaks out into applause at this point.

The Hays office on the other hand, bothered the life out of Lillian Hellman and Warner Brothers when the picture was being produced by insisting that Kurt be given a punishment befitting the crime. "An eye for an eye"... Miss Hellman put a stop to this Pollyannaish attitude, said Theodore Strauss in the Times last week, by sending a note to Mr. Brown inquiring if the Hays office was aware "that it was now a national policy to exterminate Nazis and that the execution or punishment of a democratic champion for such a deed was incongruous, to put it mildly." That settled the matter. Miss Hellman won her point. Kurt was not punished for his brave act in the public good. "Watch on the Rhine" remained intact as she wrote it.

Frances Parkinson Keyes has written a timely novel with a war background called "Also the Hills." The book has already been announced for fall publication by Julian Messner, Inc. It seems like a natural for the movies. However, Film Front is advised that since the book was announced publicly there has been considerable commotion in the office of the publishers. It seems that one of the characters in the story is a "Congressman in Washington" who is implicated in "grave indiscretions, both personal and political." Miss Keyes apparently included an unfavorable portrait of Hamilton Fish in her book. According to my informant, the novel has Fish mixed up with fascists. After consulting several lawyers, including Arthur Garfield Hays, who advised Messner that the character of Fish as presented in the novel is libelous, the publisher has been trying to get the author to change it. Latest flash is that Frances Parkinson Keyes is standing firm.

Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer and Prof. Solomon Michaels are making the rounds of the Hollywood studios and being warmly received by the entire film colony. John Latoche who wrote the lyrics for "Ballad for Americans," is going into army. Latoche recently returned from a nine-month film-making tour of the Belgian Congo. "What Makes Sammy Run" may be made into a Broadway play this year with John Garfield as Sammy. Inspired by the success of "Harriet" on the stage, Otto Preminger is planning "Benjamin Franklin" as a play.

Broncho Billy Anderson who was king of the silent cowboys until William S. Hart, my boyhood hero, came on the scene, is doing a one-reel short for Columbia based on Leo Carrillo's recent rodeo in Los Angeles. The Golden Gate Quartette now have a contract with Paramount. The members of the quartette, Willie Johnson, Henry Owen, Clyde Reddick and Orlando Wilson, have been together 16 years. They met by accident on a street corner in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1927. They were brought to New York a year or two ago for John Hammond's "Spirituals to Swing Concert" at Carnegie Hall. They clicked immediately... Cafe Society Downtown... Cafe Society Uptown... Columbia Broadcasting... Hollywood.

Cesar Frank's Sonata for Violin and Piano is lending itself to puns about Frank Sinatra. Lionel Stander is back in New York with a play by Sam Ornitz, author of "Banquet, Paunch and Jowl," said to deal with minorities in the U.S.A. "Able's Irish Rose" has been doing twice as much business in Detroit... an important racial unity theme winds in and out of its corset plot. The March of Time may have a Russian commentary if arrangements can be made for its distribution in the Soviet Union. Everyone who sees "The City That Stopped Hitler—Hercule Stalingrad" comes out staggering... the film is that terrific. It opens at the Victoria Theatre on Broadway at 46th today.

Another \$5.00 received from R. L. New York, makes the total \$105.00. I was having a nice time in the country, that is until I saw what Sam Putnam was up to, offering all those valuable collector's items—Arthur Symonds, Ford Madox Ford, Brancusi, P. S. Flint... I grabbed the first bus and rushed back to the office. Gotta figure out ways and means of overcoming this threat to Film Front. Say, Sam, you ought to be able to get at least \$25 for that ms by Arthur Symonds...

Young Manhattanites in Theatrical Conglomeration

Take a Broadway Revue well done; add a dash of Major Bowes, a spicing of "live," a peppering of "campanchar" (Latin-American for "live") and you have something! Precisely what you have is the "County Capers," a youthful Revue complete with song, dance and drama — to be presented by the Manhattan County Young Communist League, Saturday, September 11 at the Irving Plaza Grand Ballroom, 15 Irving Place (certain time—9 P. M.). That's what they say.

The "CAPERS" will be a kind of "theatrical combination salad," according to its producers. The individual acts will compete for a grand prize awarded on the basis of audience applause—a la Bowes—and will be followed by an evening of dancing to alternating American and Spanish rhythm. The ingredients may be old but the mixture is entirely new, say the youthful impresarios. Among features of the "County Capers" that bear talent-scout observation, is a rhumba outfit called "Chomoclo's Cavaliers"—the oldest of whom is well under draft age!

Among other offerings is an exuberant modern dance troupe, several promising young satirists and singers. All are guaranteed to be strictly non-pro, but with a surplus of that bouncing vitality found in the young and hopeful.

All in all, the "CAPERS" sounds like a well tonic for those who may want a change from a strictly Broadway diet. As for the younger theatre-goers who like to whoop it up in the aisles, rug-cutting at the "CAPERS" will be legitimate—and it's on the house.

Tickets at 44c and 65c are available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St. Servicemen and women admitted free.

Foreign Films To Come to Apollo

The Apollo Theatre has announced that it has lined up, for the forthcoming season, a number of art pictures, in which are included French, Russian and British films. They have also prepared a number of musical and dance festivals.

MOTION PICTURES

"The City That Stopped Hitler—HEROIC STALINGRAD" A Paramount Release
Continuous From 9 A.M.
NEW VICTORIA THEATRE
44 & 45th Ave—AP-Coded

2ND SIG. WEEK!
SEEDS OF FREEDOM
STANLEY
14th St. & Union Sq. AIR COOLED
1,000 Years of Russian Heroin
"THE RUSSIAN STORY"
Extra, Artistic! "8th Parallel,"
"Musical Moments," "The Bear"

Irving Place 14th St. & Union Sq.
AIR COOLED
1,000 Years of Russian Heroin
"THE RUSSIAN STORY"
Extra, Artistic! "8th Parallel,"
"Musical Moments," "The Bear"

THE STAGE

"A TRIUMPH"—BARNES, Mar. Trib.
KIEPURA EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper

Directed by FELIX BENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Chorusmaster GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44th, CI. 6-9750, AP-Coded
Evs. 8:30, 11:30-2:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30
4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"
—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

Marion KIRKLAND Edwin COOPER
269 SEATS at \$1.10
Majestic, W. 44th St. AP-Conditional
Evs. 9:15, 11:30, Wed. and Sat. 2:30



- By Adam Lapin

Changes in

I believe that the key to Hopkins' thinking on these two points is to be found earlier in the article when he says that he has "talked with a lot of Army and Navy men, and I have not met one who believes we can win a quick victory."

The cycle is clear. Military men do not live in a political vacuum. They are influenced by political ideas, too often by reactionary political ideas. And the military men in turn influence non-military men like Hopkins who should know better. But if political pressures and influences are at the bottom of military decisions, then these decisions can be influenced and changed. They can be determined in the last analysis by the people.

Partly because of greatly increased milk consumption both by the military and civilian population, and partly because of army

Our experience with the current Congress thus far indicates that the subsidy fight will be a bitter one. Labor and consumer groups should therefore, put the heat on their congressman on behalf of the projected subsidy program in the last days before these congressmen leave for Washington.

Here, too, New York will want to turn out in force so that the constructive voice of labor may be heard in all its great power.

What is required to achieve the unification of all the existing trends to make their influence felt in a more decisive manner in determining national policies of the AFL

selves felt in the AFL. The sinister aims of a handful of defeatists, headed by Hutter, were not noted in connection with the millions in the AFL. The dead hand of a fossilized bureaucratic machine makes more difficult and slows down every effort to make the AFL a more powerful instrument for the mass membership. But no such apparatus can for long impose its will upon a living organism of 5 million members. The unpremeditated, the tendencies of some folk compromise with anti-war forces can be limited and given control. The membership of the AFL may well derive greater courage and confidence from recent events. They should be inspired by them to greater efforts in order that their great organization will become a mighty instrument in the hands of its more than 5 million members.

Treasury officials hope that all those under the plan will be able to raise their payroll deduction so that the average will be well over 10 per cent and close to 15 per cent of weekly pay.

The Treasury expects to sell about \$17 billion in war savings bonds in the current fiscal year. The actual amount sold last fiscal year was a little over \$11 billion.

R A T E S				
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)				
		3 months	6 months 1 year	
DAILY WORKER	and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER			8.75	10.00
THE WORKER			1.25	2.00
DAILY WORKER	and THE WORKER	\$4.25	\$8.25	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER	(MANHATTAN AND FOREIGN)	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER		1.00	1.75	3.00

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943